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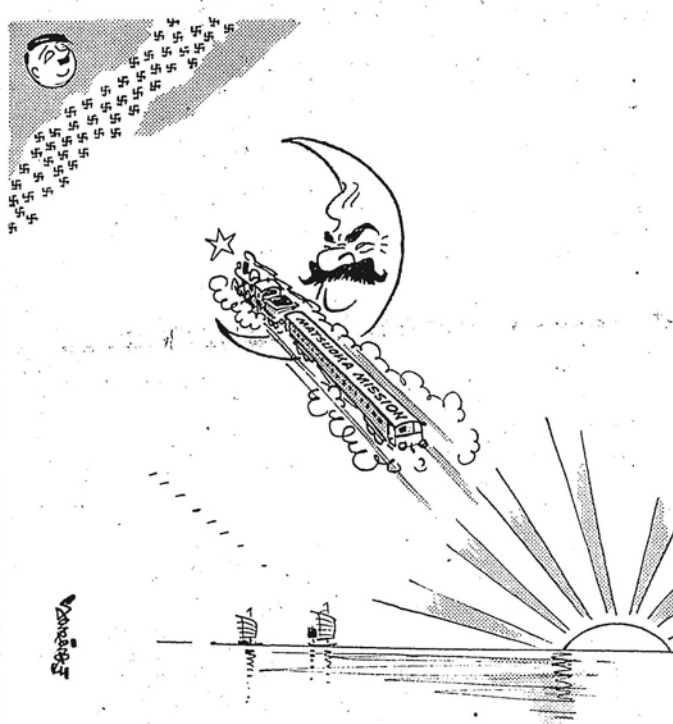
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The Cosmic Journey

BY SAPAJOU

A Writing Machine

Dr. Virginio Gayda, the editor of the "Giornale d'Italia," has been so often described as "Mussolini's mouthpiece," that it is interesting to note the opinion of one of his former colleagues, C. M. Franzero, who was the London correspondent for Gayda's paper, that he is only a "writing machine." Some of Dr. Gayda's editorials in recent months have been so foolish and so surprisingly wide of the mark, that the belief that he was the mouthpiece of Mussolini—the man who said "once I am started, nothing can stop me"—might have been thought justified. But apparently he is not in Dr. Duce's confidence. Being possessed of a facile pen, he writes to order, and on the instructions of the chief of the Press Bureau in Rome. There is a story told about him which illustrates the role he is playing. One day Gayda received instructions to write an article violently attacking Daladier. Gayda wrote it and was just reading through the script when the telephone rang again: "About that Daladier article. We think that it will be better to float a balloon with a markedly friendly article. See to it." So Gayda scrapped what he had written, and started all over again, this time being warmly effusive in the same argumentative and convincing style as his original article attacking the then leader of the French republic. Gayda's willingness to write what he is told to write and not according to his own convictions is not inspired by his love of country. He is ambitious to become a Senator. During the Abyssinian war—the war in which the Italians won by the use of poison gas against defenceless natives; not the war which is being waged at the moment and in which the Italians are being steadily defeated—Gayda employed every ounce of vitriol in his composition in support of his master's cause. For the delectation of his readers, he made such a bogey out of Britain as the alleged sponsor of sanctions against Italy, that many of his readers actually came to believe that Britain must have been in some way to blame for starting a campaign which was never popular with the Italian people. But when Mussolini distributed rewards and titles after the campaign, Gayda was left out. He was left still a newspaper editor, his dream of a seat in the Senate as far away as ever. Mussolini recognized him for what he was. Not a "mouthpiece," but a hack journalist under the control of the Rome Press Bureau, who could be relied upon to write what he was told to write and to sink any individuality or independence of thought he might possess, in favour of courting a title from his superiors. When, therefore, Gayda is next quoted by the news agencies as having prophesied this or that which is about to happen to Britain and the Allied cause, Shanghai-layers will know just how much to believe. Gayda is not echoing the thunder of the much discredited Duce, but only the minor rumblings of the head of the Press Bureau. When he tells President Roosevelt that he is a naughty boy because he makes an anti-totalitarian speech before the White House correspondents, he is not reflecting the considered opinions of Mussolini, but those of a com-

paratively junior official in a small, but important, office. The Gayda bubble has been pricked.

German Hysteria

While at first the enemy Press maintained some reticence concerning President Roosevelt's speech on Saturday night it has now burst into full song. The melody is familiar. German newspapers unanimously denounce the President in the usual terms of abuse, calling him "well poisoner," "war monger," "wolf in sheep's clothing." The "Volksischer Beobachter" carried double banner headlines "Blood Guilt of Jewish Anglo-Saxon Capitalism," and generally the President was vigorously excoriated by German writers. Signor Gayda, so often termed Mussolini's mouthpiece, is somewhat more restrained, though he threatens post-war reprisals against the United States if Mr. Roosevelt continues to attack the Axis. There is always one test of German reaction to any move that might be made against the Axis, and that is that the more violent their abuse the more certain it is that they have been touched on the raw, and that they fear the consequences. It is a type of hysteria which should be completely foreign to the characteristics of the dearly beloved "pure Aryan" of German conception, and would more naturally be expected from nations impressed by their own inferiority. The vehemence of German abuse, therefore, is clear symptom of fear, fear that American aid to the Allies will indeed assist in inflicting that defeat upon them without which this war will not come to an end. Those who make a practice of listening in to German broadcasts, and there are many who find much amusement in doing so, have learned by now that the more violent German abuse the more they are worried. If they are able to make much of the successes they have achieved, they manage to maintain some sort of a crude, boastful talking to be expected of the ordinary bully, but directly they find their plans go astray, they indulge in the type of abuse to be expected of the orator of the Munich "pub." Thus the more vehement the German Press and radio become, the more certain it is that the enemy has been rudely jolted. The Germans appear to have thought that after all American assistance would not amount to much, or that it would come too late, or that in any event it would not affect the chances of German victory. Indeed they endeavour to tell some such thing to the world at large, but the violence of their abuse, the childish practice of calling names, the display of hysteria all clearly prove that they realize the importance of American assistance to Great Britain and her Allies and are very considerably worried over it. The Nazis are undoubtedly criminally minded but they are very naive calves.

Keren

Reuter's Military Commentator, Sir Hubert Gough—than whom a better man would be difficult to imagine—reveals that it is hoped that the Imperial forces now being employed in Abyssinia and other parts of East Africa

will shortly be freed to take over more important duties. This means that a quick victory over the Italians is expected. It is improbable that the forces recruited in Africa—from the Union, from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and from Kenya, will be called upon to fight outside their own continent, unless they specifically volunteer for such service. But the end of the East African campaign will undoubtedly release these men for garrison duties now being undertaken in Cyrenaica and Massawa. There is, nevertheless, a large Italian force in the Keren area which it would be unwise to leave alone. Hence the continuance of British attacks. Keren has been described as "a fortress built by nature for herself." The road to it rises through a defile between sheer precipices and is generally deemed to be impregnable. The British have, however, captured a 6,000-foot mountain next to it, and from this position have been able to make the Italians in Keren extremely uncomfortable. This attack on Keren is boldly conceived, since the attackers are admittedly considerably fewer than the defenders, and have really formidable natural defences to overcome. On the face of it, they seem to be courting a defeat, but the fact that the operation is being pressed in spite of all the omens which would appear to be against it, is proof that the British General Staff is prepared to take a chance. If the attacks upon Keren are not immediately successful—and there seems to be no reason to suppose that they will not be—then the advance of the two columns which have avoided Keren and are attacking the points which Keren is designed primarily to shelter, will cut off the garrison in this mountain eyrie and force them ultimately to surrender. In the meantime, the Keren garrison, which is the largest concentration of Italian troops in the whole area, must be harassed so that no men can be spared for what is, after all, the more important duty of preventing the capture of Massawa, the only remaining outlet for the Italians to the sea. When Massawa is taken, which is only a matter of time, then nothing remains except the job of mopping up in East Africa, and the British Empire will have been relieved of the necessity of keeping a number of good men engaged in what is, comparatively speaking, only a minor operation. The full strength of the Empire can be turned against the principal enemy, the Nazis.

Italy's Bad Cause

Many have wondered how the Italians have crumpled so lamentably before the British and Allied onslaughts in Africa, and perhaps the Rt. Hon. A. Duff Cooper, in a broadcast following the capture of Bardia is nearer the truth than most who have commented upon that Italian defeat. He said:—

"It is wrong to insult a defeated enemy; and it is inglorious for civilians to question the courage of those who have passed through the ordeal of battle. If events both in Libya and in Albania indicate a certain lack of determination and of enthusiasm in the Italian soldier, there are causes to which this can be attributed without the imputation of lack of valour. The Greeks know that they are fighting for their own country, which has been wantonly and causelessly invaded by a far stronger power. The British soldier knows equally that he is fighting for existence, which he values, and for freedom, which he values more; and he knows that his Government were compelled by the aggressive policy of Nazi Germany to go to war.

"But what does the Italian say to himself on the morning of June 6, 1940, when he learns that he has not even the defeat of the Italian war? He was victorious in the last war—with the assistance of his allies—and gained vast territories as a result of it. In the twenty years' interval he has attacked other nations, but has not been attacked by them. He has made no claims to which satisfaction has been refused. He was living in peace and hoping for prosperity when, for no reason except the insane ambition of his ruler, he was suddenly precipitated into war. The people of Italy never wanted to invade Albania; they never wanted to invade Greece; still less did they ever want to invade Egypt. There is plenty of room for the Italian colonists in the wide and empty places of Northern Africa. Therefore the Italian people are not fighting for a bad cause—in fact, for no cause at all; that they have been misled by their Government; and they long only to get back to the peace they were enjoying before.

"Oliver Cromwell said that the best soldier was he who knew what he was fighting for and loved what he knew. If, therefore, in this war the Italians are very far from being the best soldiers, it is because they do not know what they are fighting for, and they hate what they do not know. But all their weakness is insufficient to account for the completeness and the perfection of this victory. And all their weakness does not detract in any way from the glory of those to whom the credit is due. It is due to the military genius of General Wavell, and to the training and heroism of the brave troops he leads."

The people of Great Britain and her allies know what they are fighting for, their countries and their freedom. They love the cause in which they have taken part. It is the misfortune of the Italians that they are in precisely the opposite case.

CHINESE POLITICS

"China Unbeatable"
Says Quo Tai-chi

London, Mar. 20.
"Let no one make the mistake that Japan's programme has been in any way abandoned," declared Dr. Quo Tai-chi Chinese Ambassador in London, speaking at a luncheon of the Fabian Society in London yesterday. "Japan is only waiting for a favourable moment to take the plunge, in the hope of sharing the spoils with her Axis partners, but I can assure you China will not listen to any specious peace proposals designed only to extricate Japan for further aggression."

"China remains unconquered, and more than ever unconquerable," the Chinese Ambassador declared. "We have been a bit tougher and even more resilient than the world expected. China is blessed with a brilliant leader. We have our General Chiang Kai-shek as you have your Winston Churchill and the Americans have their Franklin Roosevelt."

"China has more than doubled her military strength since the war against Japan began. We are self-sufficient in all arms except aeroplanes and heavy guns, which have to be imported and are essential to the general counter-offensive which may come sooner than might be expected."

"China has really borne the brunt of mechanized aggression. She led the van in armed resistance to a vicious doctrine that couldn't be checked by reasoning. From the beginning we felt we were fighting for others as well as for ourselves, although for more than two years we fought a rather lonely fight."

"The world belatedly realizes now what we asserted 10 years ago about Japan's programme of aggression." The Ambassador did not deny there was friction between the Chinese Government and the Communists, though he said it was greatly exaggerated by Japanese propaganda. Moreover he added, he was confident that the Communists were realizing the supreme necessity of internal unity and would continue to accord the Government cooperation and support, as they pledged themselves to do when the war began.

After surveying Chinese military successes for the past six months, Dr. Quo Tai-chi drew special attention to the almost miraculous development of the natural riches of south-west and north-west China since the Chinese government was established in Chungking. The consequence of this for China's future influence in Asia may well outweigh all other fruits of war, he declared.

The Chinese Ambassador, whose reputation as an orator has long been established in London, was in fine fighting form. The large audience who attended the luncheon generally agreed that he had never delivered a better speech. His address was punctuated throughout with continual applause, especially the references to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and the formidable growth of Chinese forces which are now holding 1,000,000 Japanese troops inextricably bogged in China.—Reuter.

Chinese Press Assoc.
Seeks Co-operation

Chungking, Mar. 17.
Following yesterday's formal inauguration of the Chinese National Press Association, the first national press body in China, the Association telegraphed separately to press organizations of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, urging closer co-operation in order to further closer understanding of the relations between China and their peoples, it is learned.

Totalling 300 members, the Chinese National Press Association is composed of representatives from 24 provinces and municipalities, including delegates from Shanghai, Hongkong, Sian, Shantung, Kwelin, Kwei-yang, Hengyang, Kunming, Chekiang, Hupeh, Ninghsia and other places. A manifesto issued by the Association today, whilst pledging fullest support to the Chinese Government's programme of resistance and reconstruction, urged the government to allow the Chinese Press to give full and constructive reports and criticism without which, it was claimed, the success of Chinese resistance and reconstruction would be greatly obstructed.—Reuter.

Land Taxes to Be
Paid in Kind

Chungking, Mar. 19.
Land tax payments will henceforth be accepted in kind instead of cash, according to a decision at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Yuan.—Reuter.

Gen. Chiang Thanks
Roosevelt

Washington, Mar. 23.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek assured President Roosevelt that China was greatly heartened by the latter's assurances of aid and thanked the President for America's good will toward China, the State Department disclosed yesterday.

The State Department released the text of Gen. Chiang's message congratulating President Roosevelt for his "impressive reaffirmation" of American determination to aid China in the latter's struggle against Japan. The message was in reply to the President's March 15 address in Washington in which Mr. Roosevelt pledged material aid to China, Greece and Britain.

"The people of China, whether they are engaged in fighting the aggressor or toiling in the fields and workshops in the rear for support of the defenders at the front, will be immeasurably heartened (by President Roosevelt's assurance)," Gen. Chiang said.

The people of China, he said, were greatly impressed by President Roosevelt's "reaffirmation of the will of the American people to assist them (Chinese people) in their struggle for freedom from foreign domination and in resumption of their march toward democracy and social justice for all."

Gen. Chiang's message was sent to Washington on March 17.—United Press.

China's Vital Role in
Defence of Democracy

Washington, Mar. 21.
Mr. William C. Bullitt, former U.S. Ambassador to France and Soviet Russia, last night said that "by holding the Japanese, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces are playing a vital role in the defence of all Democracies, including our own."

Speaking on behalf of the China Relief organization which started a new drive for funds, he said that Japan was still fighting China after three years and eight months and hesitated to attack Britain or the United States and thus fight two wars at once.

Mr. Bullitt said that Gen. Chiang personally predicted to him before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war when it would occur and the course it would take, including the defence plan for Szechwan, where the Generalissimo now has his headquarters. "There he is at China's Valley Forge. He said he would never surrender and never abandon the fight so long as there were Japanese soldiers on Chinese soil," the former ambassador said.

"He has not abandoned the fight for China and the people have followed him with a new-born patriotism and determination to remain free...."

"It is my belief that if the Chinese maintain their independence and eject the Japanese from their country the next decades would bring forth a great and new flowering of Chinese civilization...."

"Any help given today to the suffering Chinese people is a contribution to civilization against totalitarian dictatorships."—United Press.

Chinese in Panama
Said Ill-treated

Chungking, Mar. 24.
Alleged discrimination against Chinese residents in Panama is arousing much resentment here. A Chinese report claims that under various pretexts such as health examination, the employment of 75 per cent. native workers and other regulations, many Chinese shops have closed down and that Chinese nationals have been arrested.

The influential Chinese daily "Ta Kung Pao" urges the Chinese Foreign Office to investigate the situation and lodge an effective protest with the Panama Government.—Reuter.

Communist Situation
Well in Hand

Chungking, Mar. 21.
That the Central Government has the Communist military situation well under control is evidenced by known figures.

While official circles are unwilling to divulge exact figures of the Central Government's forces, it is stated that the Central Government has at present at least 300 divisions, while the Communists have at most nine divisions, equipped with rifles, while the other units are chiefly guerrilla bands without proper training or equipment.—Reuter.

Chungking in First
Defence Line

Manila, Mar. 23.
Dr. Clarence Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General here, today said that "London and Chungking have become the first line of the strongholds, believing in liberty and self-government are inextricably tied."

Addressing the 20th annual commencement of the school of nursing at the Chinese General Hospital, he added, "With so many nations erased from the map during the course of last year, the remaining smaller nations now have no opportunity to bask in the pleasant doubt of their neutrality and harmlessness to save them from aggressors."

"With the military adventure slated in China, Japan's attention has turned to the South Seas, where the Anglo-American commercial bracelet around the world finds Singapore and the Philippines as the clasps holding it together."

"On the strength of these clasps, individually as well as collectively, hangs the future of the dominant position of Britain and the United States throughout the world."

"In bolstering the strength of this Anglo-American link, China definitely has a principal part to play. Preparedness may yet afford the peoples living in the South Seas a very faint ray of hope that ravages will not visit their part of the world."

"However, either pessimists or optimists must, in the present circumstances, give way to the realistic."

"The stark, relentless realities of international chaos are staring us in the face. There can be no running away from them. Stand up to them and we shall survive. Surrender to them and we shall perish."

Message from Dr. Hu Shih

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, in a message to be published tomorrow on the 41st anniversary of the "Bulletin" here, thanked the United States for "effective assistance and moral encouragement every time when we were at our lowest ebb in fortunes of war or the morale of the people."

He recalled the U.S. loans made to China, adding that they were "all done in the interests of the American policy of national defence, but my Government and people are deeply appreciative and grateful for the moral effect on our war of resistance. 'I assure millions of friends of China that my people are doing their best and will continue so doing to deserve the sympathy of the American people.'

"We have been resisting aggression and fighting a hard war for three and one-half years. Fighting our own battle, we also helped those fighting the same battle in other parts of the world."

"We have bogged down and rendered one of the most formidable of aggressors incapable of taking advantage of the European war to loot and plunder wherever it is most profitable."

"With American moral and economic assistance and with the international situation changing in China's favour, the Chinese are now as determined as ever before to fight on for years until a just and durable peace is obtained."—United Press.

China Needs Guns to
Take Offensive

New York, Mar. 23.
China will take the offensive against Japan if the United States send China guns and technicians, Mr. Hubert S. Liang (Liang Shih-shun), Director of Central Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, said here yesterday.

Mr. Liang arrived here by aeroplane to work with the United China Relief organization's US\$5,000,000 drive to raise funds for embattled China.

"We are confident we will win," Mr. Liang said, "and we will counter-attack Japan if America sends us guns, ammunition and technicians."

Mr. Liang said Chinese co-operatives are expanding production to the point where they can produce US\$14,000,000 worth of goods next year. There are 300,000 workers employed monthly in the co-operatives which are little affected by Japanese bombing, he said.

The co-operatives will triple last year's production of 500,000 army blankets, Mr. Liang said.—United Press.

Chinese Mission Bound
For New Delhi

Calcutta, Mar. 22.
A Chinese military mission composed of fourteen members under the leadership of Gen. Shan Chen, arrived in Calcutta today and left immediately for New Delhi.—Havas.

Work on Yunnan-Burma
Railway to Be Resumed

Chungking, Mar. 22.
The Chinese Government has definitely decided to resume construction on the Yunnan-Burma Railway. It is further learned that part of the funds to finance the construction of the railway will be raised through the issue of gold bonds.

Through special arrangements with the United States Government, it is reported that Washington has granted permission for China to float U.S. \$10,000,000 worth of bonds in the United States for the construction of the Yunnan-Burma Railway.—Reuter.

Official Reports on
Burma Road

Chungking, Mar. 21.
Upon completion of an inspection of the entire Burma Road, the conditions are detailed in a report submitted by Hsiung Fengling, who two months ago, after inspecting the Yunnan side of the road, crossed the Burma border and visited Lashio and Rangoon and just returned to Kunming.

It is stated that the fog season prevails at present at Mengtong, in the Sino-Burmese border, but the malaria situation is said not to be as serious as it used to be.—Reuter.

U.S. Loan for Burma
Railway

Chungking, Mar. 23.
Mr. Tu Cheng-yuan, chief engineer of the new Yunnan-Burma railway, is already on his way to the United States to negotiate with American railway interests concerning technical problems and also regarding materials in connection with the Chinese Government's decision to resume construction on the new railway between Burma and Yunnan.

It is understood that Mr. Kwong Ping-shun, representative of overseas Chinese in the United States, who is at present in Chungking to attend the national peoples' political council, will shortly leave for the United States to supervise the sale of gold bonds to the value of US\$10,000,000 for the construction of the railway.—Reuter.

Priest to Tour U.S.
Selling Book

Chungking, Mar. 22.
The Rev. Father Meus, Belgian Catholic priest who is a naturalized Chinese citizen, left today for Hongkong from where he will proceed to the United States by way of Manila and Honolulu.

He will tour the United States for six months to sell the book "The Science of Love" written in English by Dr. John Wu, noted Chinese jurist and member of the Legislative Yuan, who was recently converted to Catholicism.

The volume deals with love of God and brotherly love based on the classics of ancient Chinese sages.

It may be recalled that last year Father Meus accompanied the late Chinese tiger painter, Chang Shian Tze, on a tour of the United States.

On hand today at the airport to see Father Meus off were Mr. Yu Pin, Apostolic Vicar of Nanking, and a detachment of Chinese Boy Scouts.—Havas Telemondial.

Soviet Not to Mediate
In Red-Chungking Row

Chungking, Mar. 23.
Well-informed circles here today denied the rumours claiming that M. Alexander Panichoukhin, the Soviet Ambassador to China, would leave for Moscow shortly with a compromise formula to settle the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.—Havas Telemondial.

Chungking Approves
New French Envoy

Chungking, Mar. 23.
According to well-informed circles here, the Chinese Government has agreed to the appointment of Count Louis de Robien as new French Ambassador to China.—Havas Telemondial.

Nanking Leader
States Views

Nanking, Mar. 23.
Establishment of permanent peace based upon co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese, and not merely cessation of hostilities, was the aim of the Nanking Government which celebrates the first anniversary of its return to Nanking on March 30, President Wang Ching-wei declared in an interview with Domei yesterday afternoon.

Outlining the plan to be followed by the Nanking Government to attain this goal, President Wang gave illuminating details. He stressed the following five points.

1. Steps to be taken against corruption in administration.
2. Stability of currency and adjustment of commodity prices.
3. Rehabilitation of agriculture, farmers, and development of industries.
4. Training of youth and encouragement of science.
5. Elimination of Communism and strict maintenance of peace and order.

Chungking "Decline" Claimed

Questioned on the effect of both the European and Asiatic situations on the Chungking regime, Mr. Wang asserted that Chungking, a "willing tool" in the hands of third Powers, was going rapidly down the "road to ruin."

The fact that Chungking places faith in the continuation of the European war and the turbulent situation in the Pacific to prolong its resistance, will not in any way check the decline of the Chiang régime, he added.

Turning to the Communist problem, Mr. Wang asserted it was inevitable for Chungking and the Chinese Communist Party to be at cross purposes. There is no room in China for Communism, he emphasized.

Amplifying his statement, Mr. Wang declared Communist opposition played a great part in hindering the materialization of peace efforts.

Chungking's alleged subservience to third Powers' demands and wishes, he stated, actually was pointless. These third Powers were each seeking their own ends to the detriment of China, Mr. Wang pointed out.—Domei.

U.S. Paper on Threat of
China Civil War

Washington, Mar. 23.
Asserting that from the viewpoint of western nations the establishment of a Red China closely allied to the Soviet Union would be a disaster, the "Washington Star," commenting on the threat of a renewed flare-up between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists, expressed the hope in an editorial today that renewed civil war would be averted.

The journal said that recent despatches indicated that the Communists had recovered from the disciplining administered by Chungking in December, and had presented new demands to General Chiang Kai-shek which, if met, would augment their military importance and give them a stronger political position.

Alliance "Never Was One"

As the demands had been refused, it looked as if they might make trouble, the "Washington Star" commented. The paper pointed out that the alliance between Chungking and the Communists "never was one" because the latter were loyal to Moscow and determined to make China a Communist state, while General Chiang's goal was a national state along western lines based on respect of private property.

The "Washington Star" added in conclusion that a renewed Red-Chung war might tip the scales in favour of Japan.—Domei.

Delegate of Chinese in
U.S. Going Home

Chungking, Mar. 21.
Mr. S. B. Fong, sent by Chinese residents in the United States as delegate to the People's Political Council, left Chungking by plane yesterday on his way back to America via Hongkong.

In a press interview shortly before his departure, Mr. Fong expressed satisfaction at the high moral of the Chinese people and the efforts being made by the Government in rebuilding the country.

He added that he would inform his Chinese friends in America of his impressions in order to encourage their patriotism and urge them to increase their financial contributions to China.—Havas Telemondial.

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ANOTHER SUCCESS

March. 19.

With the capture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, by Imperial forces another nail has been driven into the coffin of the Italian Empire, and the minor reverse inflicted upon the British last summer, when they were obliged to withdraw from the colony through Berbera, has been avenged. This success was apparently gained by a combined effort of the army and navy, for the capital was taken by a landing party, after the Italian defences had been adequately dealt with. Italy's only remaining avenues to the sea from Abyssinia are via Asmara and Massawa, and along the French controlled railway line to Djibuti, though, as the British Navy is in control of the sea, it does not appear that these avenues are of any great use to the Italians who will have to stand and fight, or surrender without any opportunity of endeavouring to emulate the Allied feat at Dunkirk. There is every reason to believe that the task of cleaning up the situation in north-east Africa is now only a question of time, and that, when that has been done, important bodies of Imperial troops will be available for service in other theatres of war.

The whole of the campaigns in Africa have clearly proved that the Italian command entirely failed to perceive British intentions. Taken by surprise on the Egyptian-Libyan border the Italian armies collapsed with astonishing rapidity, not only because of the fighting quality of the Italians as opposed to the British and Dominion troops, but because of superior equipment and the utilization of powerful striking forces. In north-east Africa the Italians were again taken by surprise. They assumed that the British would not move until after the rains, say three months hence, and the opening of so many lines of offense, numbering well over a dozen, at a time when the Italians least expected it is rapidly freeing Abyssinia, restoring British Somaliland to Great Britain, and leading to Italy's loss of the remaining part of her much vaunted empire.

If the reports that Britain has landed or is landing between 100,000 and 150,000 men in Greece are true the move can only have one meaning. That is that the situation in Africa has improved to such an extent, and that future developments there are so certain, that substantial forces can now be sent to meet the Germans in the Balkans. It also means that there are already in the eastern Mediterranean adequate supplies to maintain such an expeditionary force, and considerable confidence that the British Navy will be able to convoy further supplies in necessary quantities as they become necessary. Hitler in the Balkans failed to move with his usual swiftness. Nothing he did there in any way helped to relieve Italy of the enormous pressure which British forces in Africa were exerting, and the landing of substantial forces in Greece will mean that that very gallant country will receive even more assistance than she has been having up to the present, satisfactory as that has undoubtedly proved to her.

As the weeks pass the world is seeing the gradual passage of the initiative into British hands. From the defensive which Britain was forced to adopt after the collapse of France, she is now changing over to the offensive, and the various British adventures which have been undertaken are promises that the future will see an even greater display of energy. It is now that the fruits of long months of patience are being gathered. Germany has been unable to do much damage from the air to Britain's war industries. That is proved by the strength and equipment which it has been possible to send overseas. To the British effort is now added all that wealth of industrial potential of which the United States is possessed, and which is being placed so generously at the disposal of Great Britain and her Allies. The Italian menace in Africa has practically been removed, and from a military point of view her continuance in the war can now have only a nuisance value. It will be remembered that at the end of last year it was stated that British feet were now placed upon the path to victory. Subsequent months have shown that to be the case, and the future can be looked forward to with a quiet confidence as to the final outcome.

THE "SUBLIME ONE"

March. 19.

Dr. Frank, is the German Governor-General of Poland. What particular qualifications he has for the position are not at present clear, though doubtless he secured the job because he was a staunch Nazi. Despite his servile adoration of Hitler, which amounts to worship, Dr. Frank apparently thought it was his duty in the middle of last December to deliver a Christmas message to Germans in Poland, when he addressed a gathering of representatives of the Government, the armed forces and the police together with some German families, in the course of which he delivered himself of the usual turgid Nazi nonsense. With a good running start the worthy doctor declared "Once again we realize the meaning of the Christmas tree which...brings us the sacred message that the German nation is called upon to establish securely through Adolf Hitler's Victory, peace in Europe." The idea of Hitler posing as a prince of peace may sound queer to outside ears, but apparently the Germans like such rubbish. Whether they do or do not, the Governor-General of Poland gave it to his hearers.

Dr. Frank proceeded to tell his hearers of the German duty to hate, to remember the alleged Polish "atrocities," after which he dwelt on the subject of war graves:—

When remembering all these graves, it is important that they should not inspire only mourning and grief. Rather are they a call to recognize that the highest good, the greatest gift which Almighty God has given man is to be a German....We are proud to master the world as Germans, where Adolf Hitler has set up a Reich which reaches from the Atlantic to the Bug, from the Pyrenees to the North Cape....Never before have we been so great and so exalted.

Dr. Frank was merely crowing on the midden in Poland created by the ruthless barbarity of men who will readily appeal to the Almighty while seeking almost in the same breath to deny him.

That is what in fact the ineffable Dr. Frank goes on to do, for he dethrones the Divinity, and places his Führer in his place:—

This belief in the Führer is...the most sacred thought of our present celebration. He the solitary Sublime One, he is incomparably great in his uniqueness. Thus he watches over German life. He, Adolf Hitler, emerged from the depths of the people. To-day he is called upon to be the leader of the world, unhampered by anyone. It is he who again made the German light to shine....Adolf Hitler stands before the world as the greatest war lord of history.

It is somewhat of a pity from the Nazi point of view that the speaker allowed himself to be carried away with the fervour of his eloquence, for he has accomplished the by no means unusual Nazi feat of dropping a good-sized brick. He boasts that the "Sublime One" "emerged from the depths of the people," or, perhaps, more bluntly put, from the dregs of humanity. It is surely an irony of fate that the untalented artist, the inefficient house painter should be dominating millions of Germans and leading them to destruction, but it has only been possible by the exercise of a wickedness unparalleled in the history of the world.

It is highly significant that according to reports to hand the speech was received in complete silence, there being no applause during or after its delivery. Perhaps his hearers were merely bored,—for there are still some intelligent people remaining amongst the Germans. Perhaps they were aghast at Dr. Frank's blasphemous claim of divinity for Hitler, or maybe they simply thought it was silly. That Hitler is inspired can readily be accepted. It is not by anything holy, but by a wicked fanaticism which has brought death and destruction to millions of people, and which continues to bring death and suffering to millions more. If there is anything sublime about him it is the sublimity of evil, that evil which would seek to deny all that is good in the world and elevate crime to the position of the highest religious philosophy. Dr. Frank, unconsciously without a doubt, makes it quite plain why this struggle can only end in defeat of Hitler and his accomplices. There can be no compromise between the forces of good or evil. One or the other has to go. The forces of good have now rallied to the common standard, and the time will come when this anti-Christ will be torn down from his high office, and the world at large, and the German people themselves redeemed from the bondage of sin.

THE THREAT TO GREECE

March. 20.

That a crisis between Greece and Germany is imminent is apparent from the conduct of the well disciplined German Press which is already commencing to tune up its hymn of hate, in precisely the same manner as it has heralded other German offensives. In Berlin it is understood in official circles that the relations between the two countries cannot now be regarded as normal, and a diplomatic breach is expected at any moment. The wonder is that it has not already occurred, and that Germany has not already struck at Greece from Bulgaria. But it is clear from

the German-Yugoslav negotiations, in which the latter is proving not quite so amenable as Hitler would desire, that the reason why Germany has not struck, is because of poor communications in the Balkans and the urgent necessity for obtaining passage across Yugoslavia, if not of armies, at least of Germans who may be wounded in the fighting which is expected. Communications across Bulgaria are probably sufficient to maintain the German forces adequately supplied, but the few routes would be likely to become much congested if they were obliged to handle the two-way traffic which would become necessary.

Hitler would dearly like to invade Greece through Yugoslavia if that were at all possible, for a movement down the Vardar Valley towards Salonika is even more attractive than a similar endeavour down the Struma Valley to the Gulf of Rendina on which there are not the same harbour facilities as are provided by Salonika. It will be remembered that General Metaxas was responsible for the creation of two lines of fortifications in Greece, one stretching from Yannina to Florina and the other roughly running parallel to the Greco-Bulgarian border. Owing to what has happened since the war began, some doubt has been expressed as to the value of these permanent fortifications. Nevertheless that doubt has not yet been completely resolved. It is idle to regard the fate of the Maginot line as the last word on the subject, for those fortifications were never really availed of as their creator expected they would be, and it is possible that the Metaxas Line, manned by such daring and willing fighters as the Greeks have proved themselves to be, might prove a very real obstacle to German progress.

With the exception of the Vardar and Struma Valleys, the terrain over which the Germans are expected to move in an invasion of Greece is rough, almost as rough as that in Albania. Certainly it is something very different from the Low Countries, which were admirably adapted for mechanized forces, and there is a distinct possibility that the Germans will find themselves faced with practically the same problems as the Italians were in Albania. That the fighting qualities of the German troops will be much superior to that of the Italians may be taken for granted, but the Greeks with British assistance, which judging from persistent reports is already on the spot, ought to be able to give a good account of themselves and frustrate Hitler's attempt to reach the Mediterranean.

What Hitler is in search of, with regard to the negotiations with Yugoslavia, is to make sure of his line of retreat. Should Britain be able to carry the war to him in the Balkans, as it is hoped she will, substantial German forces would find it very difficult indeed to withdraw were a route not available through Yugoslavia. For this reason it may still be expected that overt action against Greece will not occur until Hitler has made himself quite certain of the Yugoslav attitude and of the possibility of being able to retreat through Yugoslavia should that become necessary. That has been responsible for the rather more gentle manner in which Hitler has negotiated with the Yugoslavs. He is out to secure, if possible, a maximum of advantage with a minimum of friction, but he is nevertheless faced with the fact that the Yugoslavs are jealous of their independence, and are not prepared supinely to surrender in the way other Balkan States have done. With an army of one million men in wartime, Yugoslavia is in a position and the temper to defend herself should that become necessary, and her government fully realizes the danger that if they do in fact yield to German pressure and grant the desired facilities, there is a very grave possibility of their country becoming the cockpit in which this war may be decided.

FOOD FOR FRANCE

March. 20.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador in the United States, has announced that certain imports of food to unoccupied France will be permitted to get through the British blockade, on the condition, which has apparently been guaranteed by the American Government, that the Germans are not benefited, either directly or indirectly, thereby. At first sight it may be difficult to see how any food imported into areas over which the Germans exercise control—and unoccupied France must be included in these areas—can fail to assist the Germans in weakening the blockade. But if the American Red Cross, an organization which is thoroughly well instructed in the distribution of relief, believes that it can allocate the supplies which Britain will allow to get through in a manner which will not hinder Britain's war effort, then at least it is worth while letting them make the attempt. If it is subsequently proved that the supplies are helping the Germans, the decision may be revised, and the total blockade be reimposed.

Admiral Darlan's announcement to the press that it was possible that the Vichy Government would order the French fleet to convoy supplies to unoccupied France through the British blockade is another unfortunate proof of the extent to which the German domination of unoccupied France has been allowed

to increase. There can be very little doubt that the Germans were responsible for such a statement, by putting pressure on the Vichy Government which they could not resist. If this is the case, then it would seem to be obvious that the Germans see some advantage to themselves—and not to the French people, about whom they do not care twopence—in such a relaxation of the British blockade. If means have been devised in Washington to ensure that they do not get this advantage which they hoped for, then there can be no objection whatsoever to allowing the French people to have all the food they want. For the British and their Allies who are continuing the struggle, confidently expect that, when the time comes, the French people will rise against their oppressors and join in any offensive which may be launched against the Nazi continent, in order to restore the liberty of all peoples, for which the French themselves have paid so many sacrifices.

In the meantime, however, there are certain vital facts which must not be lost sight of. Among them is the work now being done in French factories in unoccupied France on behalf of the German forces. It is reported without any possibility of truthful contradiction that some of these factories are turning out tools and aeroplane parts for the Germans, thus definitely assisting them to resist the British counter-offensive. It is known for certain that the Germans have taken one million tons of wheat from occupied France for the feeding of the peoples within the Reich. Of this enormous total they have returned about two million quintals, and have taken considerable credit to themselves for their generosity. Since unoccupied France depends largely for its supply of wheat upon occupied France, the shortage in the former area can be directly attributable to the Nazis.

All their talk of starving women and children, therefore, rebounds on to their own heads. It is also known beyond a shadow of contradiction that Axis armistice commissions are commandeering supplies which are being landed at Marseilles from French Africa, and railroading them direct to Nazi territories. These acts the Vichy Government has been unable to resist; and so long as the conditions under which Britain has permitted supplies to go through are unknown, it is impossible to say how this kind of Nazi extortion is to be met. That Britain has agreed to let the supplies through can be taken as evidence enough that an effective plan has been devised, with the co-operation of the United States, to make sure that the Germans benefit as little as possible.

GERMAN PILLAGE

March. 21.

If any proof were wanted that Germany embarked upon this present war for the purposes of revenge and plunder, surely the figures revealed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, relative to the manner in which Germany is mulcting the occupied countries would be sufficient. Nothing more predatory has ever been witnessed before, and while the Germans complained bitterly of the reparations insisted upon at the conclusion of the last war, they are light compared with what they are exacting from the nations under their brutal oppression. Exclusive of indirect losses to occupied territories German depredation reaches an annual total of £1,150,000,000. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the indirect losses inflicted upon them, but that they are proportionately heavy may be taken for granted. The cash burden is said to be no less than £1,050,000,000 in addition to which there are obligations imposed upon them in kind. When the manner in which the Low Countries and France were pillaged of their harvests last year is remembered, it is clear that wholly unjustifiable burdens have been placed on the shoulders of their suffering people.

Norway is forced to pay an amount equal to £25 a head, the heaviest impost inflicted upon any, being £5 more than that exacted from France. In addition the Germans have not hesitated to destroy an important Norwegian fishing centre in revenge for the British raid on Lofoten, depriving Norwegians as well as themselves of the fish which were obtained in large quantities. Denmark which offered no resistance to the German invasion has been denuded of much of her cattle, etc., and her dairy-farming is now at the lowest possible ebb. In Belgium the same rate is being paid. Holland escapes somewhat lighter, but to that fact must be added that she too has had to yield foodstuffs which she sadly needs herself to satisfy German voraciousness.

The figures which Mr. Butler quoted did not include the amounts Germany is wresting from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria. The two first are suffering the lot of the conquered. The last two are undoubtedly paying for the high privilege of having surrendered their nation-hood to the Nazis. Apart from these outrageous levies upon the occupied countries, it has been clearly stated that it is the intention of Hitler and his gang to subordinate the economic structures of all of them to German needs, and the picture is painted of the whole of Europe reduced to purely agricultural pursuits for the sustenance of a highly in-

dustrialized Germany. Thus, what Hitler is doing in time of war, he hopes to perpetuate in the unlikely event of a German victory, and it is precisely because of that, that this war must be prosecuted until he and his evil system are brought to the ground.

Surely nothing could be more hypocritical than the crocodile tears which the German propagandists are shedding over the unfortunate lot of France and the other occupied countries under the British blockade. That has not reduced them to their present unfortunate condition, but the depredations of the Germans who have stopped at nothing to impoverish the countries they have invaded. That is part of a definite plan so to weaken them that for years to come they shall be in no position to offer any menace to German predominance over Europe, which Hitler hopes to secure as a result of this war. Indeed he is planning an economic bondage for the future and spoliation for the present. What is not being obtained by direct exaction is being secured by one of the most callous currency frauds it is possible to conceive. Blocked marks, mere scraps of paper, which have no present value and are unlikely to have any in the future, have been used to persuade subjected peoples to part with goods necessary for their own sustenance, and what is going on is just as much sack and pillage as the more brutal methods of the dark ages. In any peace which Britain and her Allies force upon the Germans due recognition of these facts must be made and retribution exacted.

"THE SOOTE SEASON"

March. 21.

There were some violets to be seen on the streets a few days ago. Then, after a little rain, not enough, to do much good, but sufficient to be a nuisance, have come some days of really fine weather. Sapajou seems to have sensed the change of the season in his cartoon of yesterday, even if he did mount his Pan on a tank, and provide Spring with a background of heavy guns. And today spring has come. Shortly after eight o'clock this morning the Sun will have entered the sign of Aries, the spring equinox will have arrived ushering in the season of tender greens telling the world that the sap which has lain dormant through the winter months has commenced to rise, and giving licence to young men's fancies lightly to turn to thoughts of love. Why they should be thought to do that solely in the spring is "something which no fellow can understand" for close observation of the callow youth seems to indicate that his fancies turn in that direction at any old time of the year, and, far from being seasonal, it depends mostly upon feminine propinquity.

Why spring should have inspired the realms of poetical dithyrambs it has, far more than any other season, is not at all clear. Nor have been in praise of the season, however, for is there not somewhere an old doggerel describing this time of the year as a period when "the bullrushes out and the cowslips about." Did not one Cranch refer to it in the following growl:—

Ankle deep you stick in mud
In the meadows while you sing,
"This is Spring."

Then again George Ellis did not think much of this period of the year for adjectivally he described it as

Snowy, Flowy, Blowy,
Showery, Flowery, Bowery,
Floppy, Croppy, Droppy
Breezy, Sneazy, Freezy.

As a matter of fact as these lines are written the weather is so perfect that prima facie Cranch and Ellis would appear to have perpetrated a gross libel on gentle spring, but one needs not to be a misogynist to allege that she is a treacherous jade, of fair countenance one moment and a most gloomy, wench the next.

Aristotle, who had a lot of opinions on many things, is amongst the earliest to warn his fellows about not taking Spring too seriously "For one swallow does not make spring, nor yet one fine day." It would consequently be wise to regard these present fine days with just a trifle of suspicion that they are too good to be true, that rude Boreas may yet bring back bitter days when "Marion's nose looks red and raw." Perhaps it is just as well not to dwell too heavily upon the treacherous possibilities of this season, but to revel with the poets,—those creatures of infinitely tender thought and picturesque expression, who have garlanded Spring with far too great an overload of beauty,—in the fact that Spring is the harbinger of Summer. But even that may not serve in Shanghai where Summer has little enough to commend itself for it is a "demmed unpleasant, moist" season the speeding of the days of which is always watched with some eagerness.

Yet, lest some injustice may have been done to Spring in the foregoing, perhaps one quotation in praise of it may be given. Oddly enough it comes from a poem entitled "Summer" by Sarah F. Davis, but it has all the beauty of an English countryside during the time of the year which has now been entered:—

Starred forget-me-nots smile sweetly,
Ring, bluebells, ring!
Winning eye and heart completely,
Sing, robin, sing!

All among the reeds and rushes,
Where the brook its music hushes,
Bright the calopogon blushes
Laugh, O murmuring Spring.

It may be stated at once that, if any reader writes in enquiring what a "calopogon" is, and why it should blush, there will be no reply. Search through two huge dictionaries fail to reveal the word, but it has a generous sound and may bring comfort to some as did "Mesopotamia" to the old woman who "found great support in that blessed word."

A LADY'S NEED

March. 22.

While most of the advertisements appearing in the personal column fail to raise anything in the nature of a heart-throb, surely that which was published yesterday morning should produce one somewhere. Practically it consists of two questions: "Are there any decent and intelligent men left unmarried in this world? Will one of them reply to a sceptical young lady with a view to friendship?" It would seem that it is the voice of disillusionment speaking with the conviction that a decent, intelligent, unmarried man is something of a rara avis, that the women have succeeded in snapping up all the best on the market, and that all that are left are odds and ends which are neither decent nor intelligent. This naturally leads to the question as to whether after all marriage for a man is really a test of either quality. The misogynist will aver that for a man to enter into a lifetime union with a woman is no sign of intelligence at all, but rather of stupidity, for has it not been said that marriage is a state in which those who are in wish they were out, and those who are out wish they were in?

Again there are those who hold to the belief that a married man lives like a dog and dies like a prince, while the bachelor does precisely the opposite. Here the perfect cynic will ask what does it matter how a man dies if he lives well, and will add that if dying like a prince means to succumb surrounded with the grief of a family is princelike, then he wants nothing of it. John Selden in one of his "Table Talks" avers that "Marriage is a desperate thing," and doubtless there is many a poor wight who will heartily agree with him. If it comes to intelligence surely Swift was possessed of it, and yet he points the finger at what is so often the trouble in matrimony when he says: "The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages." Yet again think of the woeful moan of Colley Cibber: "Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding ring."

Then again there are those who insist that bachelordom is itself clear demonstration of the lack of intelligence. The man who passes through life unmarried is Nathaniel Hawthorne's "unhappy" gentleman, resolving to wed nothing short of perfection, (who) keeps his heart and hand till both get so old and withered that no tolerable woman will accept them." It is consequently a very moot question as to where wisdom lies so far as the men are concerned. With the women it is different. Apart from the fact that marriage is woman's natural mission in life, there is also the element of fear in her man-hunting, lest she be condemned to the alleged fate of spinsters to "lead apes in hell forever." That is why she weaves nets rather than build cages. She should realize that man is the very soul of freedom, and that when netted, and the life-long captivity understood he seeks to free his wings from the toils which have enmeshed him but which bind him tighter and ever tighter as he struggles. Or something like that!

So brief a consideration of the question raised by the advertiser leads to the conclusion that there are intelligent men both inside and outside of matrimony. But they are of two distinct types. There is the man who is clever enough to avoid matrimony, and his counterpart who once in it realizes that he has got to make the best of a bad job. That may not help to satisfy the sceptical, young lady advertiser. What she wants is a decent, intelligent, unmarried man. Apparently she is convinced that there is no such animal, for otherwise her advertisement might have been differently worded. She may rest assured that there are such in existence. But he is a cagey bird and not likely to be enticed out of the cover by advertisements such as these. He requires swiftness in the catching, and much care in the after keeping. He must be approached in a state of faith rather than of scepticism; when handled deftly he will preen himself on both of the desired qualities. Then is the time to trap him. But regard him with distrust, put him continuously on the defensive and he will be off to fresh woods and pastures new, and not all the enticement in the world will lure him back.

THE MURDER FEUD

March. 24.

It is surely about time that those responsible for the prosecution of terroristic activities in Shanghai came to realize the utter futility of their behaviour, and put a stop to it. On Friday, Ler Tien-chuen of the Central Reserve Bank was murdered. His

connection with the new banking institution clearly suggests that this crime is in line with other attempts which have been made upon its personnel and must be attributed to those who are opposed to the formation of this bank. This was swiftly followed at 12.30 a.m. on Saturday by the killing of five and the wounding of six employees of the Farmers' Bank. Simultaneously a band said to have consisted of Chinese, and Japanese gendarmes descended upon the dormitory of the Bank of China and carried off over one hundred sleeping employees to an unascertained destination, where it is believed they are to be held as hostages against any further acts of terrorism. These two crimes by far surpass in seriousness anything which has been perpetrated up to the present, and provide the completest proof, if such were ever necessary, of the fact that the time has come for all parties engaged in this stupid business to put a stop to it.

For a while, after the Chinese National Government's armies withdrew from the Shanghai area, it was possible to preserve some degree of law and order, chiefly because of a general desire to maintain neutrality in Shanghai. Unfortunately that state of affairs was not to last long, and for nearly three years a war of assassination and counter-assassination has been carried on, which has become all the more intensified since the establishment of the Government at Nanking. It is unnecessary to seek to discover which side first started these terroristic tactics, for whoever commenced it is in fact no more guilty than those who have carried the feud on. What appears to be lost sight of is that whether the two Governments at present in existence in China are actually responsible for what is going on or not, there is little doubt that they are making no attempts to end this lawlessness, and are open to the suspicion that they are actually furthering it.

If that is the case then the seriousness of the situation cannot be over-emphasized. It is surely the duty of every Government to do everything in its power to secure, and maintain law and order. A Government which does not do so is not worthy of the name, for it fails in its prime function and resorts to thuggery which it is its bounden duty to suppress. The murder of the employee of the Central Reserve Bank is equally condemnable with the slaying of the men attached to the Farmers' Bank, and between the two crimes there is not a pin to choose. Why is it that humble employees whose only fault is that they happen to be working for institutions, of which someone or other disapproves, must be slain in this manner? Apparently it is in order either to obtain revenge, or to prevent the organizations employing them from carrying on their businesses. There is no earthly justification for what is going on and this war of terrorism reflects the greatest discredit upon those who by a single word could stop it.

That applies with equal force to Chungking and Nanking. If the past three years have taught them anything at all, it must surely have been that assassination as a political weapon achieves no results save the death of a few men unfortunate to encounter the assassin's bullet. The murder of political figures has not prevented successors taking their place. It may be said of them that the positions they occupy attract the attention of the murderer, but surely that is no reason why lesser figures such as clerks in Chinese banks should be slain, or held as hostages which means that should this terrorism continue they will be made to pay the price. It is about time those responsible for this feud should call it off. It is leading nowhere. It involves the slaying of many innocent people and reflects the greatest discredit upon men whose duty it is to govern as civilized people expect them to govern, for the big danger is that if it is allowed to continue, whichever Government eventually obtains control of China will have the utmost difficulty in suppressing an evil for which it may have been responsible.

YUGOSLAV CRISIS

March. 24.

The political crisis which has arisen in Yugoslavia in connection with the endeavours of the Germans to persuade the government of that nation to enter the Tri-partite Alliance is naturally attracting the attention of the whole world. It is clear that Yugoslavia has presented Hitler with greater difficulties than any other Balkan state with which he has had dealings. If all reports to hand are correct he has been obliged to devise a compromise, which will apparently exclude the possibility of German troops occupying Yugoslav soil, though it is reported that it will provide wide transport concessions, such as the transport of war material and hospital trains. The compromise which Hitler is thus apparently obliged to accept suggests that the Germans may attack Greece out of Bulgaria driving south-west along the Greco-Yugoslav border, when they would then be able to avail themselves of the Yugoslav communications which are in a far better condition than those of Bulgaria. Thus a much shorter route for supplies to the German army operating against the Greeks would be obtained.

But it is not going to be quite so simple as all that. Should Yugoslavia sign the proposed compromise she will definitely have departed from her neutrality, and will have admitted enemy war stores to the use of her roads and railways which will give Great Britain and her Allies the right to attack them wherever they may be found. It is not to be thought for one moment that they will permit the passage of these goods through Yugoslavia without endeavouring to interfere with them, and the conclusion to be drawn is that, much as the Yugoslav people may dislike the idea of entering this war, their country will become involved in the struggle which is toward in the Balkans. Even though that section of the Yugoslav Cabinet which has secured these concessions from Hitler, is now in favour of signing an agreement, the fact that certain ministers have resigned in protest at the decision indicates how sharply divided Yugoslav opinion is on the whole matter.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that any understanding with Germany is highly distasteful to the majority of Yugoslavs. There are many, probably an overwhelming number who would rather fight than yield to the German demands, but the plain fact is that a section of the Cabinet may yet sell the country into German hands. And what are they likely to get for it? If as it is reported Hitler has guaranteed Yugoslavia's territorial integrity, then Bulgaria and Hungary will be forced to give up their revisionist claims, which means that as an expedient Hitler has again betrayed those two countries, in exactly the same way as he sought to betray Italy in connection with the demands he wished the Petain Government to accept two or three months ago. The pusillanimous section of the Yugoslav Cabinet has been enticed by the promise of an outlet on the Aegean Sea in the event of Germany winning the war. There is no guarantee that that promise will be kept. Hitler is forced now to enter into all manner of undertakings with people, who, despite all that has happened, still have a pathetic belief that this man whose whole political structure is founded on a lie, whose chief diplomatic weapon has been dishonour, will by some miraculous change of form ultimately honour his engagements.

What is even more tragic is the knowledge that Yugoslavia may be betrayed by one man. The Prime Minister is neutral towards the German proposals. Of the six men forming the Government group, one supports them, two oppose them, and three remain neutral. That view coming from Belgrade is modified by the story from New York to the effect that three Cabinet Ministers have resigned because of their opposition to any plans for closer relations with Germany, but it is quite plain that at the moment there is only a minority of one in the Cabinet in favour of accepting German proposals. Added to that fact is the knowledge that Opposition leaders are unanimously opposed to acceptance of the German terms. If then the Government does come to some such arrangement as is reported, it will follow that it will have acted completely contrary to the country's wishes, and will have made it an unwilling partner to an arrangement which cannot in the circumstances be regarded as anything but iniquitous. It will, therefore, remain to be seen whether the Government will be able to carry out another of the Axis demands, namely, to repress all domestic influences hostile to it. If it cannot do that an excuse will always be ready for the German forces to move into the country whenever Hitler deems the occasion ripe. The policy of penetration by fraud is now being used in preparation for ultimate subjection of the country by force.

THE GLORY OF GREECE

March. 25.

One hundred and twenty years ago today the Greeks took up arms to fight for their independence and freedom and after a long struggle they secured it. In this year of grace they are fighting for the same things. They are fighting with a determination which has earned for them the plaudits of the whole world, save perhaps, the dictator Powers, one of which, believing it would be easy to swallow Greece, so treacherously attacked her last year. The Greeks not too well equipped for winter fighting eagerly responded to the challenge, drove the Italians out of that part of Greece which they succeeded in invading, chased them well into Albania, and inflicted severe defeats upon them contrary to everything which Mussolini expected. For sheer bravery, and dogged determination the Greeks have surpassed themselves. They stand as a model to all nations who hold honour dearer than servile peace, and as a lasting reproach to those larger countries which have allowed themselves to be cowed and broken by threats of invasion.

It is no longer fitting to speak of the glory that was Greece, but more appropriate to think of the glory that is Greece for its people are fighting with precisely the same courage which marked some of the wars of their early history which have long since passed into tradition. This race of warriors who asked for nothing more than to be allow-

ed to follow the pursuits of peace has been reborn to a new greatness, thanks to the late General Metaxas whose foresight led him to prepare his country for such a struggle as that which has now been forced upon it. His untimely death was undoubtedly a sad blow to the nation he loved, but he had at least the satisfaction of knowing before he died that his estimate of his people's will to defend themselves was an accurate one, and that the Greeks are no effete nation but a race of virile people, who, fighting against heavy odds, have been able to vindicate their honour in manner which cannot but arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

In the correspondence columns today will be found extracts from the letter of a Shanghai lady, living in Athens, giving some account of the appalling conditions under which the Greek soldiers have been demonstrating their bravery. It is a painful story which indicates the sublimity of the heroism with which the Greeks are fighting for their independence. Britons who read it, cannot but feel proud of the privilege which the British forces possess of being able to fight by the side of such men. And the people of the United States which has extended aid to Greece as well as Great Britain and her other allies must undoubtedly feel gratified that their Government made the decisions which make such assistance possible. It may very well be that this David will have proved in the long run to have brought about the final destruction of the Axis Goliath. What then will those other nations, which have sold their freedom and independence to Hitler because of fear, think of the Greeks who chose the nobler road?

From time to time subscription lists have been published including donations to the Greek Red Cross. It is fully realized that the demands which are being made upon the pockets of those supporting the various British war funds are indeed heavy, but may it not be possible as a gesture to the local Greek community to spare something which could go to relieve the sufferings of those brave men who have been fighting nature as well as the Italians and doing so splendidly? It was possible last year to do something for the Finns whose intrepidity was also an inspiration to the world, and if the community of Shanghai could do something for the Greeks, it would at least mark the admiration in which they are held. For the rest Greece is fighting for that freedom for which her sons laid down their lives one hundred and twenty years ago. On this their national day the hearts of all those, who hold dear the hardly acquired rights of man, will go out to the sturdy little nation which refused to be intimidated, and is exchanging blows with a much larger country very much to the latter's discomfort. And the hope, nay, the certainty is expressed that their struggle will not be in vain, but that Greece will maintain her freedom in the greater glory which is hers.

POST-WAR ORGANIZATION

March, 25.

The demands of a total war have brought about what is little less than a revolution in British industry. This revolution is somewhat more drastic than anything which followed Marshal Goering's declaration in Germany that "guns were better than butter"; since German industry had never, even after the catastrophic defeat of 1918, been really geared into peace rather than war production. German industry had been modelled on a pattern which always had an ultimate war in mind, whereas Britain, the first to experience the industrial revolution, as it was called, developed from a mildly artisan nation into the steam and metal producers of the later nineteenth century by a succession of what might appear to the rest of the world as happy, or unhappy, accidents. There was little, if any, planning. The result was that when competition arose in a serious form, and other countries, taking advantage of the mistakes they had observed in the gradual British evolution into industrialism, improved on the British system, Britain looked as if she would be left far behind. In Germany, in particular, industrialization was planned. And it was planned with the object in view of ultimately having to battle against Britain's system. As a result it was more efficient in management, though less effective in many other things, among them the supply of materials for manufacture.

When the Nazis came into power they realised that the easiest way by which they could obtain materials for manufacture was by fighting for them. It was a long way round to compete in world markets with a nation or nations—for by that time the United States and Japan were serious industrial rivals—for a supply of the essentials to keep thousands of factories busy. So the German industrial potential was turned to war. Herr Hitler and his satellites preached racial doctrines—which would not hold water even by German scientific standards—and declaimed that the Germans needed living room, though they had plenty; but the ultimate object of all this agitation was not to give every German "two acres and a cow," but to ensure that Germany had a monopoly of the world's raw materials, so that other industrial nations were reduced to tilling their fields in order to provide their peoples with enough to live upon and a little more, so that the German *Herrenvolk* might batter

upon their surpluses. The Germans also evolved an economic system in which the basic currency was not gold or any other form of money, but was labour. Germans were encouraged to work and work and work, because the value of their labour was better, so it was said, than the value of the gold they might have been paid for it, had the Reich had the necessary bullion. From these two ideas—that the Reich had some divine right to monopolize the world's resources of raw materials, and that work was the criterion on which the "new order" was to be built—have been born influences which must have a great effect upon shaping the world that is to come. For at least one of these ideas is worthy of consideration.

The idea behind socialism, as it is understood in all countries outside Germany and possibly Japan, is to enable the worker to exploit his leisure hours to his best advantage, as opposed to the old idea that the employer may exploit the workers' working hours to his advantage. The Nazis, with their conception of the total state, reached a compromise between these two objectives in that the employer and the worker could be exploited to the State's advantage, leaving it to the state to decide whether these advantages could be obtained best by peace or war. The frame of mind of the Nazis inclined towards war. It seemed to be the short cut to prosperity. How great their mistake will prove to be has yet to be shown; but there are nevertheless clear indications that war will not be a short cut to prosperity, but an easy road to ruin.

With these points in view it is interesting to note that the main leader in the planning of a new world in Britain is Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a member of the British War Cabinet. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the Labour Party, a socialist. His ideas are not bound by the national boundaries of the Empire. The Labour Party in Britain before the war, and indeed before the coalition with the Conservatives and Liberals under Mr. Churchill, based its plans for the future upon a broad internationalism—too broad for many of the Conservatives to stomach. The idealism behind the conception was admitted to be admirable; but many thought it went too far and could not be realised. And it is quite possible that this opinion would still predominate if Hitler had not exploded many preconceived notions at the same time as he blew up the Guildhall, St. Bride's Church, Coventry Cathedral, and thousands of working class homes. These explosions have not only changed the views of many of the Conservatives of Britain; they have exploded many of the ideas of the internationalists as well. There can be no doubt at all that the new world which will be built upon the wreckage after the victory of the democracies will not be founded upon any of the old conceptions. The foundations will be laid upon something altogether new.

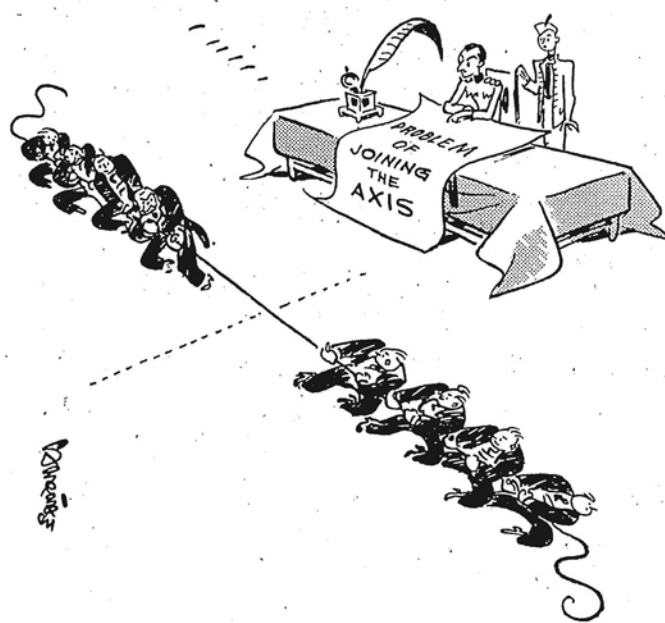
Unprepared

"I WANT a dozen of your planes," he ordered; "they must be ready three nights from now."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the works manager. "I command!" roared Goering. "The crews will be here at the time stated."

The time came, and so did the crews. German efficiency had triumphed; there were the planes. Without loss of time they set out for their target—England.

Over London the leading pilot pulled the bomb-release lever and out dropped three of the factory's night shift.



Yugoslavia Decides

BY SAPAJOU

AROUND THE WORLD

A Wise Move

The report that Turkey and Russia contemplate making an announcement concerning the friendly and peaceful relations between them, coming at such a juncture as this is of the first importance. Ever since 1925 there has been a treaty of non-aggression between the two countries, and the friendship between them has been of great effect in maintaining stable conditions within their respective spheres of interest. But, coming at a time such as this, the mutual declaration ensures Turkey's eastern frontiers, and permits her to pay exclusive attention to her interests in the Balkans and the protection of the Dardanelles, in which she can confidently expect assistance from her British ally. The effect of this new development will be a very considerable strengthening of Turkey's position vis-à-vis of any German attempt against Turkish interests, and places her in a position to offer resistance which she has stated would be put up against any menace to her own position. What is of even greater importance is that Russia is apparently fixing limits to the distance she is prepared to go with Germany. She has stood aside and watched the diminution of her influence in the Balkans, which, should Yugoslavia fall into line with Germany, on the reported compromise plan, would amount to its virtual extinction. The last thing M. Stalin could possibly desire would be the extension of German influence in Turkey, and in giving the latter country assurances as to the safety of its rear in the event of a Turco-German clash, he has in fact moved in the best interests of the defence of Russia.

The Dodecanese

With the possibility that the next centre of conflict will be in Greece or her neighbouring countries, the importance of the Dodecanese Islands is emphasized. They are scattered in the eastern Aegean Sea, along the coast of Asia Minor, and are strategically situated so as to command the entrance to the Dardanelles, if the nation controlling them is sufficiently powerful. They are now under Italian domination, and it is fortunate for everyone concerned that the Italians are not sufficiently strong to make proper use of them. As it is, the islands are a definite liability to Rome. This was shown when the British landed a party on one of them recently, cleaned up a sea plane base, and left again without any serious interference from the defenders. Since the British navy is dominating the eastern Mediterranean, the Italians have no means of keeping contact with the islands except by aeroplane. And since the British landing in Crete, even this method of communication has become dangerous. The distance from the Italian coast to the islands is something like six hundred miles, and any plane attempting a journey over territory which is now hostile to Italy must necessarily be taking a great risk. The twelve islands which make up the group are not large, comprising only 1,035 square miles between them. Of this territory the island of Rhodes is by far the largest, accounting for 545 square miles, and having a population of 92,000 out of an estimated total of 141,000 for all the islands. Before the Italians took control of the islands in 1912, their population was very much larger, but, owing to persecution of the Greek inhabitants, there was a large exodus of Greeks from the islands, while there was not a corresponding influx of Italian immigrants to take their place. The Dodecanese Islands have been famous in Greek history since Homer wrote and sang of their achievements in the campaign of Troy. The island of Rhodes once possessed no fewer than 3,000 statues in the classic Greek model, the most famous of which is the

Laocoön, which is now in the Vatican. In the island of Cos, Hippocrates established the first school of medicine. In Patmos, another of the group, St. John the Divine wrote the Book of the Revelations. The islands are of importance in this war, more for their strategic qualities than anything else. They have few natural resources. They have provided shell and other fish for their neighbours, and one of them is noted for the flavour of its wines which, it is claimed, can become a valuable digestive when mixed with sea water. From 1523 until 1912 they were under the domination of the Turks, but in 1912 the Italians took them over. At that time General Ameglio, who commanded the occupying force, declared: "We are only occupying your islands provisionally, and you can believe my words as you can believe the Gospel." Since in 1941 Italy still remains in precarious control of the islands, General Ameglio can be said to be a forerunner of the Fascist and Nazi aggressors of today. His assurance has been proved to be just as worthless as any of theirs. The time has come, however, when the world must wait what happens to these islands in the near future. It is to be doubted whether the British and the Greeks, to say nothing of the Turks, who are also vitally interested, will permit them to remain under Italian control. If news were to come tomorrow that major operations have been begun against these islands it would occasion no surprise. Their ultimate future will probably be decided in friendly discussions between the Greeks and the Turks.

Fascism's Birthday

Twenty-two years ago yesterday, Mussolini, in a speech at Milan announced the programme of the Fascist party which he was about to found, taking command of a movement which was designed to save Italy from Bolshevism. There can be little doubt that during the years of peace which followed Il Duce did a great deal for his country building it up along excellent lines and laying the foundations for what appeared to be a new era of prosperity. But he became deluded with dreams of Empire, Abyssinia attracted his covetous eye, and in order to obtain it he plunged his country into a war which was but the prelude to the present gigantic struggle. Linking his fortunes with those of Hitler, all seemed to go well with him for a while. But his empire is fast vanishing, he has loaded his country with enormous debts, and his armies face further defeat in Africa and Albania. The opportunity he had of proving himself a real benefactor to his people he threw away in favour of an attempt at personal aggrandisement. The best interests of his nation have been neglected in a manner which is amazing because of its recklessness. His country has become nothing more than a satrapy of the German Reich, which in the unlikely event of German victory in this war would reduce it to an even lower degree. Discontent is rampant throughout the country, and conditions are becoming increasingly bad. All this would have been avoided if Mussolini had the wisdom to keep his country out of alliance with Germany, and he stands now a defeated and discredited man. It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be long before his fellow accomplice, Hitler, is in precisely the same condition, when the evil thing for which they both stand shall have been destroyed, and Europe cured of the insanity with which those two men have infected it. Mussolini had the chance of going down in history as a great man; his future role will be that of an enormous failure.

Delivering The Goods

"Four-engined aircraft from the United States are now being delivered to the Ministry of Aircraft Production." Behind this announcement, made in London a few days ago, there are two interesting points. The first is that the new planes (they were long-range bombers) were flown across the Atlantic, and the second that they were only one of many types of United States bombers now being poured in these days to reinforce the excellent bombing planes now being manufactured in Britain for the Royal Air Force. Some of these American machines already have taken part in long-distance raids over Germany. So far, however, most of those raids have been made by British-made long-distance machines, including the excellent Stirling bomber, which has proved to be one of the finest aeroplanes in the world today. Among the American machines that are now in service after trans-Atlantic flights are the Lockheed Hudson, long range reconnaissance bomber, which is used mainly by the Coastal Command, the Boeing B17, four-engined bomber popularly called the "Flying Fortress," the Consolidated two-engined flying boat, and the Lockheed Vega Ventura, a larger and faster version of the Lockheed Hudson. Including those four types there are now more than thirty types of U.S. aircraft supplementing the output of factories in Great Britain, Canada and Australia. These facts give great promise of a rapid growth of the R.A.F., so that numerical superiority may be added to tactical superiority much earlier than was at one time thought possible. Perhaps of greater significance are the facts that as Britain loses bombers on active service there will be a constant stream of aircraft supplies from the United States and as factories in America rapidly attain full production, more and more long-range bombers will be coming to supplement Britain's output of that type of machine, which will bode ill for Germany. So far Hitler's Reich has not suffered from the widespread attacks that his air force has carried out over Britain from nearby bases in occupied territory but, with the coming of score after score of American machines under the Lend-Lease Bill, it will be Britain's turn to give Germans a taste of the vast striking power of the Royal Air Force.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Chinese Recapture Of Linghwan

Chungking, Mar. 17. The importance of the recapture of Linghwan by the Chinese forces is stressed in Chinese field despatches today from the Shansi front.

It is recalled that about a week ago Japanese troops moved from Hukwan and Changchih launched a drive in three columns towards Linghwan, in an attempt to push south-eastward towards the north bank of the Yellow River, thereby to establish junction with the Japanese forces in the north of Honan province.

The Chinese troops withdrew to positions in the mountains east of Linghwan. After several days of severe fighting the Chinese launched a general offensive on the night of March 12, and as a result the Japanese forces were driven back to their original positions in the vicinity of Hukwan and Changchih, leaving Linghwan once more in Chinese hands, thus further securing the positions of the Chungking troops in the Tai Han Shan mountains.—Reuter.

Chinese Recapture Kaoshan

Chungking, Mar. 18. The recapture of the city of Kaoshan in Southern Kiangsu on the afternoon of March 16 is reported from Chinese sources, which add that many Japanese were killed and much war material was captured.

Later reports add that a Japanese force of over 1,000 launched an attack in an attempt to recapture the town and fighting is still continuing.

The only other report of military activity comes from the Nanchang area, where, on March 15, 3,000 Japanese troops advanced from Anyi North-westwards to Nanchang and attacked Chinese positions at Fungtsi. By 3:00 p.m. the Japanese force had succeeded in entering Fungtsi city, and yesterday street fighting was still continuing in the western area of the city.

Japanese troops, 5,000 strong, supported by more than 30 tanks, also advanced on Chinese forces stationed at Moh Tse Lin and Kwo Lo Kang, west of Nanchang, on the morning of March 16. The Chinese defenders offered severe resistance, and fighting is still raging at these points, the Chinese report says.

Nine Japanese planes raided Chungking at noon today and bombed three outlying districts. An official communique issued after the raid states there were very few casualties and the damage done was negligible.—Reuter.

Chinese Recover Positions

Chungking, Mar. 19. Over 20,000 Japanese troops are participating in the attacks around Ichang, according to Chinese reports from Patung, the Yangtze port above Ichang, in the gorges.

The report states that fighting on the south bank of the river has been going on since March 6, but the Chinese have now recovered the positions held before the Japanese onslaught, driving the invaders back a distance of some 30 kilometres, the extent to which they had penetrated Chinese territory.

Some fighting is also reported near Yoyang, the lake-side town north of Changsha, where Chinese forces, having recaptured Tungcheng, have crossed the Siniang River and are advancing towards Yoyang. Fighting is taking place at present near Tangchiapai.—Reuter.

Japanese Forced Back

Chungking, Mar. 20. Abandoning much ammunition and a number of corpses stripped of their clothing, the Japanese forces withdrew to a new front on the south bank of the Yangtze river, nearer to their base at Ichang, announced the Chinese military spokesman at today's press conference.

The three-pronged Japanese push to the west with 20,000 troops has been forced back to the positions held on March 3 by the threat of a Chinese flanking movement.

The spokesman reported four other active fronts in Central China. The Japanese have taken the offensive for the purpose of dispersing Chinese concentrations at Kaaon, to the west of Nanchang in Kiangsi province. The Chinese forces withdrew "in order to remain free to attack" stated the spokesman.

Actively on a small scale is also reported from Huan, Anhwei, Shantung and three regions north of the Yellow River. The 400-kilometre coastal front in Southern Kwangtung is now completely free of enemy forces, the spokesman concluded.

Air Raid Alarm

A repetition of last summer's raiding in Western China is indicated as the Japanese resumed their regular

Chungking Division Reported Trapped

Kiangsi Province, Mar. 22. The waters of the Lao River ran red today as Japanese forces closed a multipronged vice against Chungking's 19th Division trapped in the valley.

Sweeping down from nearby heights, numerous Japanese columns delivered a crushing blow against hemmed in Chinese troops who vainly sought an avenue of escape.

After turning the flank of the Chinese lines as they struck at the outer defences of Tsingman, 30 kilometres north of Fengsin last night, the Japanese forces closed in upon the Chinese who were driven into the Lao River valley.

The mountain sides were dotted with clusters of Chinese dead and dying as the Japanese infantrymen in bayonet charges mopped up the last remnants of the Chinese resistance in this area.

Shangkao, base of operations of the 19th Group Army said to comprise the cream of Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army and under the command of General Lo Chio-ying, faced imminent capture by six Japanese units which comprised the "mystery" column crossing the Kin River Friday morning.

"Mystery Column"

The column, whose movements were shrouded in mystery since commencement of operations on March 15, made an appearance on Friday to cut off the retreat of the Chungking 74th Army as well as engaging forces of the 51st, 57th and 58th Divisions.

Defended by three Chungking divisions, whose fate is sealed, with another four Japanese detachments advancing from rugged mountain areas northeast of the town, Shangkao's fall was reported in late despatches to be near.

Sweeping down in low flying attacks, Japanese Army planes worked in close cooperation with ground forces, bombing defences and machine gunning troops in the Shangkao area. The imminent collapse of 100,000 Chinese troops belonging to the 32nd Division of the Chungking armies on the plains west of Lake Tai was seen today as Japanese forces were reported to be rapidly completing their encircling operation.

One body of Japanese forces advancing from Changsen, in Chekiang Province, occupied Tienpingkio, southwest of Changsen yesterday. Other Japanese forces driving southward from Ihing, in Kiangsu Province, occupied Changchuchen.

Still another arm of the Japanese encirclement was being carried out by Japanese units advancing southward from Kwantsunchen, on the western shore of Lake Li, to take Liyang, thus severing the strong line of Chinese resistance between Liyang and Ihing.

From further west, another Japanese force was smashing its way south-eastward from Lishui, thus completing the Japanese movement of encircling the Chungking army in a sixty-square kilometre plain.—Domei.

Chungking Evacuation Pressed Again

Chungking, Mar. 19. New measures are being taken to evacuate from the Chungking area as many civilians as possible before the season of clear weather brings back continuous Japanese air raids.

The city's population will, it is believed, be restricted to 230,000. Meanwhile, municipal authorities have received 342,520 applications for residence permits and approved 281,469 of them. The successful applications will now be submitted the Garrison Headquarters for a stricter examination.

One million dollars have been appropriated by the Government to facilitate the evacuation of the city and the re-establishment of refugees in new and less threatened areas.—Havas Telemondial.

incursions. The alarm sounded in Chungking at 9:50 a.m. as nine light bombers were reported to be flying swiftly towards the city.

The urgent alarm was sounded half an hour later, but the planes did not appear. First reports indicated that they made for Tungliang a city about 50 kilometres north-west of Chungking.

Preliminary reports from Tungliang state that no bombs were dropped, the planes merely circling the town. It is possible that they were seeking to draw the Chinese defenders in order to ascertain the strength of the defences before raiding in force. The all clear sounded at midday.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Kaaon Taken

Central China, Mar. 18. Smashing their way through the town's outer defences in less than one hour, Japanese forces last evening occupied Kaaon, strongly defended Chinese base of operations on the Kin River approximately 50 kilometres west of Nanchang. Japanese occupied capital of Kiangsi Province.

Maintaining a rapid pace in their offensive launched at dawn on Saturday against 80,000 Chungking troops massed in northwestern Kiangsi in apparent preparation for the attempted recapture of Nanchang, Japanese forces swept upon Kaaon from three directions.

Delivering coordinated sledge-hammer blows against towns comprising Kaaon's outer defences, Japanese columns pushed across pill-box lines after an hour of bitter fighting.

Meanwhile, Japanese troops which seized Fengsin, 50 kilometres north of Kaaon, swept to the southwest seeking to cut off the retreat of Chinese forces driven out of Kaaon.—Domei.

Advance Continues

Kiangsi Province, Mar. 18. Pushing rapidly westward, Japanese forces, which this morning occupied Kaaon, this afternoon captured Hutsun, 18 kilometres north of Kaaon, and Shihnaohsu, 8 kilometres west of Kaaon, army authorities disclosed.

The Japanese were reported to be continuing a lightning advance westward, driving remnants of the Chinese 74th Army before them.

Latest reports reaching headquarters revealed that Japanese columns have advanced to a point 32 kilometres northwest of Kaaon, strategic Chungking stronghold which fell into Japanese hands on Monday night.

Chungking's 70th Army is in full retreat and has abandoned Kwamenlow, 10 kilometres northwest of Fenghuangchi, which was occupied last night by Japanese forces.

Tangpu River Crossed

In Kiangsi, Mar. 20. Smashing their way across Chinese defence lines along the Tangpu river by crossing the waterway under withering Chinese machine-gun and rifle fire, Japanese forces this morning succeeded in splitting in two a strong Chungking concentration of 50,000 men.

The spectacular crossing of the Tangpu river, which runs north and south approximately 30 kilometres east of Shangkao, took place under cover of a heavy morning mist which shrouded the valley.

As soon as they obtained a foothold, Japanese columns advanced rapidly westward occupying Kan-kowling village, two kilometres north of the town of Kuanchiaokai, which was seized yesterday. The headquarters of Chungking's 74th Army under General Wang Yao-wu were located at Kuanchiaokai.

As one portion of the Japanese forces swung into action against remnants of Chinese troops fleeing southward from Kuanchiaokai, one flying column dashed westward to ward Shangkao, major Chinese base 110 kilometres from Shangkao.

The successful Japanese thrust has caught approximately 100,000 Chungking troops along the Kin and Tangpu rivers in a semi-circular pocket.

Japanese Army planes, inaugurating more active operations against Chinese positions in Kiangsi Province, inflicted heavy damages on Chinese troops and military establishments.

One group of Japanese planes dispersed 5,000 Chinese troops which were moving westward five kilometres south of Shitow, and 11 kilometres west of Hweifow.

Japanese aircraft, cooperating with ground forces along the Tangpu River, branch of the Kin River, confirmed that Japanese troops had entered Kwanchingchief yesterday afternoon.

Another Japanese squadron bombed Chinese troops around Yingkangling, 35 kilometres south of Kaaon.—Domei.

Shangfu Captured

In Kiangsi, Mar. 20. After crushing the main force of the Chungking 70th Army at Changshuling and Wukiaohs, Japanese units operating in northern Kiangsi late yesterday afternoon reached a line connecting Shangfuchen, Shih-chengchuan and Hweifow, west of Fengsin, according to field despatches. The Chinese defence line is crumbling under the fierce Japanese offensive.

Japanese forces have captured Shangfu, 60 kilometres west of Fengsin, latest reports reaching headquarters revealed.

With its movements shrouded in mystery since the commencement of the current operations last Saturday morning, a lone Japanese column made its appearance yesterday morn-

ing at a point eight kilometres west of Hweifow, despatches reaching headquarters revealed.

According to despatches, this Japanese column, after a secret crossing of the Kin river, smashed the Chungking 107th Division to occupy Lukichu. Reports added that the column is continuing its operations on the south side of the Kin.

River Crossed

Six detachments forming the Japanese column, it was revealed, crossed the Kin River at a point 30 kilometres southwest of Nanchang on March 15.

The Japanese, it was stated, now have swung toward the Shangkao sector endeavouring to turn the flank of the Chungking 74th Army in an attempt to cut off retreat of the Chinese.

Two Japanese flying units, other despatches revealed, aided land troops by strafing and bombing large Chungking concentrations. Early this morning one flight of planes was reported to have bombed and destroyed a pontoon bridge on the Kin river west of Hweifow. At Shangkao, eight kilometres southwest of Hweifow, Chungking troops were bombed by the Japanese planes.—Domei.

Cleaning-Up

South of the Yangtze, Mar. 21. Japanese forces since Thursday night have been engaged in mopping up operations against Chungking troops in the area southwest of Lake Taihu, following the rout of the 40th, 52nd, 63rd, and New 21st Chungking Divisions, the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced.

Troops of these four divisions fled from positions at Liyang, Changchuchen, and Szean along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, west of Lake Taihu.—Domei.

Battle for Kaaon

Chungking, Mar. 23. Chinese and Japanese forces are at present engaged in battle outside Kaaon, according to Chinese field despatches from the North Kiangsi front.

The Chinese report claims that after Japanese forces from Nanchang made a swift thrust in the direction of Fengsin and Kaaon, two towns situated to the west of Nanchang, Chinese forces launched a counter-offensive yesterday morning in the Kaaon sector.

The Chinese re-captured strategic points south-west of Kaaon, it is reported, after which the Japanese withdrew to the north bank of the river Chin, and later counter-attacked. Fighting is said to be still in progress in the outskirts of Kaaon.

Severe fighting is also continuing on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, Chinese field despatches from the west Chekiang front state today.

After the arrival of large reinforcements from Shanghai and Hangchow, Japanese forces near the Kiangsu-Chekiang border launched an attack on March 20 against Chinese positions there.

The main object of the Japanese drive appears to be an attempt to clear up the Chinese troops operating on the west shores of the Taihu Lake in the vicinity of Kwangteh.

One Japanese column is pushing south-west from Changching in the direction of Sze-an, and another Japanese column is driving south-west from I-hing towards Changchuchen, while a third column is headed for Liyang.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Gains

With Japanese Forces South of the Yangtze, Mar. 23.

Nine detachments of the Japanese forces south of the Yangtze in the Kiangsu lake area, inflicted losses on the enemy totalling more than 1,000 dead, according to reports here.

Six central detachments, it was stated, caused the Chinese to lose 428 dead. Booty seized included large quantities of war material, while 33 were taken prisoner.

Three right wing units killed 620 Chungking troops, it was stated.—Domei.

Tengfow Bombed

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Mar. 17.

Japanese Naval aircraft operating along the Yangtze River bombed Tengfow, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, 95 kilometres east of Nanchang, yesterday afternoon, blowing up a locomotive and several freight-cars in the station yard, it was announced at 10:40 o'clock this morning by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

The Japanese planes, which also bombed administration buildings at the station, sustained no loss and returned safely to their base, concluded the communique.—Domei.

Raids in Kwangtung

A Japanese Army Air Base, Mar. 16.

A Japanese air unit today carried out air raids on Lupao, a strategic point on the right bank of the North

Japanese Navy Aiding Army Operations

Shanghai, Mar. 24. Reviewing naval activities from March 10 to 20, the communique issued last night by the Japanese China Seas Fleet gave prominence to the work carried out by naval air units, which ranged far and wide destroying enemy supply bases, communication lines, besides rendering aid support to ground forces on all fronts.

Widespread destruction was caused, especially on important objectives along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and the Burma Road, it was declared.

Japanese naval flyers were particularly active in South China, blasting enemy targets at Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan, Nankaisih, various bases along the southern Kwangtung coast, and Yuhui in Hainan Island.

Japanese warships and landing parties continued attacks on guerrillas, and enforcement of the coastal blockade. Warships patrolling the China coast inspected more than 1,000 junks, seizing eight craft that carried enemy military goods. A total of 18,000 junks were also inspected in the Whangpoo River, it was stated.

Japanese naval patrol boats operating on the Pearl River in South China, mopped up Chungking troops at Chanyao and Yungfengtai.

Naval forces in the Tsingtau area, in Shantung province, were engaged from March 12 to 15 in clearing the district of Chungking remnants, it was disclosed.

Detailing operations in Hainan Island, the report said that Japanese warships and naval parties engaged a total of 23,000 Chungking troops at various sectors including Tengmai, Lingkow, Wanning and Pengtai. The Japanese captured large quantities of war material, it was added.—Domei.

River in Kwangtung Province, bombing military establishments in the neighbourhood, front line despatches reaching here revealed today.

Another Japanese Army aircraft raised bombs on enemy concentrations at Waiyung, 90 kilometres east of Canton.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base, despatches concluded.—Domei.

Kwangtung Bases Bombed

At a Japanese Air Base in French Indo-China, Mar. 17.

Japanese army aircraft today, intensively bombarded the enemy's military supply bases at Fangcheng and Chisha in southwestern Kwangtung, it was learned here. Military establishments and barracks at these towns were seriously damaged by Japanese missiles.—Domei.

Walchow Attacked

South China, Mar. 17.

Formations of Japanese army warplanes, continuing yesterday's attack on important Chinese military establishments, this morning bombed Walchow, on the East River, army authorities disclosed. It was revealed that all Japanese aircraft returned to their base safely.—Domei.

Raids in Hupeh

At a Japanese Air Base, Mar. 18.

Chungking offices, barracks and godowns at Patung, in western Hupeh, suffered heavy damage yesterday morning when three Japanese naval air units staged surprise raids on the town, the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Fleet announced this morning.

The Japanese raiders later extended their bombing operations to Kwei-chow, 20 kilometres east of Patung where they scored direct hits upon military establishments, according to the announcement which added that fires broke out at several places there.

Meanwhile, another squadron of naval planes, yesterday morning, raided several points along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, and bombed a train running westward in the vicinity of Yingtan, destroying the engine and several freight cars.—Domei.

Bombing of Burma Urged

Tokyo, Mar. 17.

The Nationalist "Hoichi Shimbun" today advocated bombing raids against China's military establishments which have been transferred to Burma.

Referring to despatches stating that the Lowen Aviation Factory, formerly in Yunnan, has been moved into Burma, while other assembly plant have been established in the British colony from where American-built planes, landed at Rangoon, are being flown to China by Chinese pilots, the "Hoichi" declared; "this should bring an end to our patience. We cannot but consider that Burma is taking part in warlike activities."—Domei.

Wusih Record Of Longevity

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.H.N."

Wusih, Mar. 16. Last week, there was held in Wusih a meeting for old men. Three notable specimens of old age were exhibited. One old gentleman, said to be 108 years old, was carried in from the country, practically helpless. His son, reputed to be 90 years of age, came along and a grandson, of a mere 70 years also attended. If true, this is a very remarkable record of longevity. The most ancient one's memory, if still active, would go back before the Taiping Rebellion, he having been born in 1834 or three years after Frederick Townsend Ward was born. There are said to be six generations living in the family home.

Thus he was born shortly after Mr. Lindsay and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff visited Shanghai in the ship Lord Amherst, and long before Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker's fleet "visited" Shanghai, this being followed shortly by the "Treaty of Nanking" and the opening of Shanghai to foreign trade.

It is said to see the state of foreign trade in the interior today. What there is of it is tight in Japanese hands and the doors opened by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 were closed by the Treaty of 1939.

Rice today in Wusih is \$90 a picul, the local unit of measure weighing less than that of Shanghai. Anthracite coal is \$300 a ton, firewood \$3.50 to \$4 a load, and all other supplies are proportionately high.

Communist Stragglers Active

Country people coming from the districts northwest of this city report that a group of the New Fourth Army, which has not been liquidated, is still causing considerable trouble. One report claims that 10,000 of these men are in the county and that fighting is going on constantly. More and more country people are taking refuge in the city; but this is true of immediate suburbs also. Most well-to-do families have moved inside the walls. Even as this is written sounds of rifle fire are audible from very near. Guerrilla attacks up to the city walls occur far too often for comfort.

Only last week two policemen were robbed of their rifles just outside the East Gate. They rushed back to the station, re-armed themselves and went out in pursuit of the guerrillas. Not finding them, they are said to have stopped the first man they met in a foreign overcoat and shot him. He proved to be a lime merchant from Hing and no guerrilla.

The American community of Wusih has diminished by 33 1/3 per cent., as the Misses M. M. Rue and M. C. White of the Southern Methodist Mission have left. Miss Rue has sailed for America and Miss White's station has been changed.

Peiping Police To Visit Japan

Peiping, Mar. 17. With a view to studying the police administration in Japan a party of police officers in North China will visit Japan under the auspices of the Directorate-General of Public Safety of the North China Political Affairs Commission, states the local Chinese press.

This party headed by Mr. Wang Kuei-lin, Director of the Policing Bureau of the Directorate-General of Public Safety, will leave Peiping on March 18.—Reuter.

New Yellow River Banks To Be Constructed

Shanghai, Mar. 22. Six hundred thousand men have been mobilized to push operations for the creation of banks along the new Yellow River, the "Taikiku Shippo" reported yesterday morning. The new banks will extend for 60 kilometres from Changpoh to Chusenchen, the paper reported.—Domei.

Afghan Trade Mission Going to Japan

Singapore, Mar. 17. The first Afghan trade mission to Japan arrived here today. Ghulam Ghaus, Vice-Minister of National Economy and head of the mission, said that there was no political motive attached to the trip to Japan. The mission, he added, intends studying industrial and economic developments in Japan as well as markets for Afghan products. Thirty per cent. of Afghan imports originate in Japan, he said.—United Press.

Japanese Aircraft Bomb Kwangsi

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

(Delayed in transit)

Wuchow, Si, Feb. 2. News just to hand states that Lungchow, Kwangsi, on the border of Tonkin, was heavily bombed by the Japanese on January 17, and that the newly-appointed French Consul and one of the French Fathers were severely wounded and have been taken to the hospital in Langson for treatment.

Since the evacuation of the Japanese armed forces at the end of October thousands of Chinese civilians have been gradually finding their way back to their deserted dwellings. Many of these thought that the danger of aerial warfare had passed and absorbed in false security they began to repair and rebuild and settle down as if nothing serious was to happen.

The main part of the city was spared the horrors of the bombing. The section chosen for the attack was on the south side of the Tso River, where the French Consulate, the Roman Catholic church, the maritime Customs, the motor bus stations and various military barracks were situated. The loss in property damage is said to have been small, and casualties not many, but they were enough to warn the people that they must not sit down in false security but be alert and ready to flee at a moment's notice.

Meanwhile, in various districts throughout the province, the export of rice is forbidden. The grain may be carried out from country places and brought by native junk down the smaller rivers to the large marts below, but must not be transported further without a special permit from the authorities who have this matter in charge. This new legislation is at once seriously affecting the price of rice in various districts and is bound to work a great hardship to thousands of the poorer and middle classes, who even now, are at wit's end trying to devise means to keep the hungry wolf from the door.

Bombing in Western Kwangsi

Although Japanese troops have completely evacuated the province occasional bombing still continues. A short time ago Tsingsi, situated in the farther west of the province, was visited by a lone plane. After considerable reconnoitring bombs were dropped on military barracks, resulting in the destruction of part of the building and the killing of one officer and the injuring of two others. Ample warning had been given that planes were approaching, but as there had not been any bombing for a long time the soldiers paid little attention until the noise of the plane was heard and then it was too late for all to reach hiding places.

In spite of occasional bombings however, it is rumored that the airfield in Wuchow is again to be opened and planes flying from Hongkong to Chungking are to make Wuchow a regular stop. This report cannot be confirmed, but since work of repair has begun on the field it seems probable that ere long residents will again be privileged to enjoy the conveniences afforded by this welcome change.

The route from Wuchow to Hongkong has been closed by the recent capture of Lopao, a strategic military outpost in southern Kwangtung. It is reported that there was considerable loss of life by the retreating forces who were caught by machine gun fire when trying to escape in small sampans across the river.

Philippine Shipping Transactions

Manila, Mar. 18. The biggest transaction in Philippine shipping this year was closed the other day when the Commonwealth Government approved the sale of the ss. Atlantic Gulf, a 2,000-ton Philippine vessel to Wallam and Company, in Hongkong for slightly more than Pesos 500,000.

The sale is the forerunner of a series of transactions involving Philippine ships and shipping firms in China, according to the Bureau of Customs.

The Government also has approved the sale of the ss. Churrua of Elizalde and Co. to a shipping concern in China. The ss. Vilas of a Cuban shipping company will also be sold to another firm in China.

The approval of the government of the sale of any ship to any foreign firm or corporation is required by a new law.

The ss. Atlantic Gulf was formerly used for salvage work by its owners, the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company. It was later placed on the coast and overseas trade. It is one of the largest Philippine vessels.—Reuter.

Veteran Missionary Dies in New York

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.H.N."

Tsinan, Mar. 17. The news of the death of the Rev. John J. Heeren in New York on February 7 reached Tsinan during the last few days. Dr. Heeren had been senior member of the Cheeloou University staff and the news brought sadness to colleagues, who were looking forward to his return from America.

The esteem in which Dr. Heeren was held was in some way reflected by the number of Chinese and foreign friends who, at short notice, attended the memorial service held in the Kungler Chapel of Cheeloou University on March 13. This service was conducted by Dr. H. P. Lair, Associate-President of the University, an old friend and fellow-student of Dr. Heeren. Dr. R. J. McCandless sang "Crossing the Bar" and Prof. Chan Li-chih, an erstwhile student of deceased and for many years a fellow-worker at Cheeloou, gave a memorial address in Chinese.

With much training behind him, Dr. Heeren was well fitted for a position at Cheeloou University, to which he was appointed shortly after reaching China in 1911. During his time in Cheeloou he built up a well-organized Department of History and Social Science, training his own assistants and, with their help, preparing up-to-date material for students' use.

Prolific Writer

He contributed to many periodicals in China and abroad, besides collaborating with Prof. L. C. Chang in producing "A History of the Far East" in Chinese, a two-volume "Outline Atlas of Far Eastern History" (Chinese and English), and "A Source Book on Sino-Foreign Relations" (Chinese).

As a member of the American Presbyterian Mission (North) Dr. Heeren was in touch with the progress of the Chinese church, so it seemed natural that he should be requested to undertake the task of preparing a history of that mission's work in Shantung. This book, the outcome of the 75th anniversary celebrations, has recently been published under the title of "On the Shantung Front", and is well-spoken of by reviewers in religious and missionary quarters.

The Rotary movement was another of Dr. Heeren's interests. With his keen desire to forward mutual understanding between people of all nations and types, he felt that Rotary could play an important part. For several years he served the Tsinan Rotarians as their secretary.

In 1912 he married Miss Edith Weeks, a member of the English Baptist Mission. Mrs. Heeren left China with her husband nearly two years ago. They travelled via Europe in order that Dr. Heeren might see at first hand the new conditions in totalitarian countries. It was hoped that they would return to Tsinan after a normal furlough year, but ill-health and political upsets made that impossible.

The University has suffered a severe blow in the loss of such a member of its staff and the sympathy of all who knew him goes out to Mrs. Heeren in her bereavement.

Hongkong Suffering From Cholera

Hongkong, Mar. 19. Fears were aroused here today that Hongkong may be gripped by a cholera epidemic as 323 cases were under treatment.

Of this total 78 cases were reported in the past 24 hours, although eleven were actually new cases. The others were positively established as cholera after an investigation. There were 260 cases of cholera reported since March 12.—United Press.

323 Cases

Hongkong, Mar. 20. The cholera epidemic which has since the beginning of the year remained unabated, assumed serious proportions this week when the total number of those suffering from the disease reached 323.

One hundred and fifty-one cases broke out during the last week, while 129 cases were reported on Monday and Tuesday, according to the statistics published by the Hongkong authorities. The continuous rains since the first part of January were blamed for the spread of the disease.—Domei.

TRAVELERS wishing to proceed from Central China to North China will be required to have certificates showing that they have been inoculated against small-pox, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The sudden enforcement of the regulations was brought about by the prevalence of small-pox in Tientsin, according to the paper.

Hongkong Plans Refugee Settlements

Shanghai, Mar. 19. To make it easy to provide food and to keep peace and order in Hongkong, especially during an emergency, authorities of the colony have made preparations for a large-scale emigration of the populace to Tayushan and Lantau Island to the west of the colony. According to a Chinese correspondent writing from Hongkong, inspectors have been sent out by the authorities to investigate.

The authorities will provide settlers' camps and hospitals and the ultimate purpose is to make the colony less densely populated than it is now. People who move to Tayushan may be engaged in various agricultural projects so as to increase the agricultural products in the colony. Detailed plans are being mapped out for the development of the various public utilities and to draw workers to the place, factories will be established. It is said to be a safe place to which the poor may move because it is a non-military area.

East of Lantau Island, it is said, there is the Yinkwang Bay where people used to go swimming during the summer season and precipices surround the island, with arable land located in the centre. There are about more than 10,000 farmers and a few villas. The land is very cheap. There is a water fall good for irrigation and drinking purposes, but along the beach the water cannot serve such purposes in view of the fact that it is salty. Low-lying places may be transformed into salt fields. As a preventive measure against skin diseases, the authorities should do away with mosquitoes, it is stated.

Alleged Japanese Raid On Philippines

Manila, Mar. 21. Authoritative United States officials today discounted the alleged Japanese raid on Ibayat, and attributed the report to hysteria prevailing throughout the Philippines due to fears of a Japanese-United States war. They said the raid apparently was by Filipino marauders and that hysteria in the townspeople mistook them for Japanese.

Authorities recalled that a recent Moro outbreak in Sulu was alleged to have been Japanese inspired in an effort to create confusion throughout the islands, but authoritative sources said correct information indicated the outbreak was not unusual.

Fears of Japanese raids, however, have affected Filipino officials and it was announced that legislation is being drafted to provide for registration of all aliens plus constant watch of alien movements.

The "Manila Bulletin" today reported that the Mayor of Ibayat in the Batanes Islands Province off northern Luzon, had advised the Philippines Department of Interior that 60 Japanese had raided the town and seized mining chemicals.

The Mayor said that the Japanese arrived in a large fishing boat on March 10, according to the "Bulletin" despatch. The Japanese were wearing blue jackets which they discarded just prior to the raid. The Mayor reported.

The Japanese took a considerable quantity of chemicals then sailed away. They met no opposition from the townsfolk and a few officials who apparently were completely surprised.

Informed sources here said Ibayat could not have resisted anyway because of its extremely small population and because two policemen comprise the only armed force in the town.

Official circles here indicated that Commonwealth Government may take action to prevent any similar developments in the future by stationing a strong constabulary force or sending a cutter patrol boat to Batanes waters.

The Batanes group of islands is particularly vulnerable to attack due to its isolation from the rest of the Philippines archipelago. Cutters do not patrol northern waters of the archipelago.—United Press.

Strike in Tientsin Power Station

Tientsin, Mar. 24. Some parts of the French concession in Tientsin were without electric light for a few hours this evening as a result of the Chinese employees of the French power station walking out at 4.20 p.m. The strike was settled at 10 p.m. and the strikers resumed work immediately, following the acceptance of their demands after the French Consul in Tientsin, M. L. Colin, had called at the power house to assist in negotiations.—Reuter.

Storing of Food Urged in P.I.

Manila, Mar. 21. Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, announced today that the Civilian Emergency Planning Board had drawn up a detailed programme recommending that the Commonwealth Government should sponsor the attainment of self sufficiency of food-stuffs for every section of the islands.

President Manuel Quezon also accelerated a programme by naming Sr. Teofilo Sison, Secretary of National Defence, as chairman of the Civilian Emergency Planning Board. He also named the representatives of each of the nine governmental departments as members of the board to coordinate the civilian defence plans.

Under the proposed programme the committee would direct the storing of stocks of vital food imports, extend communications and train and expand the Air Raids Prevention Volunteer Guards in anticipation of a possible emergency.

Mr. Sayre emphasized that the proposed programme was dependent on Commonwealth organization and financing—renewing the lengthy argument whether the United States or the Philippines were responsible for protection of civilians.

President Manuel Quezon, it was recalled, recently said that the United States was responsible for the defence of the Philippines and also that the Commonwealth Government had no funds for further expansion of the civilian defence programme.

Mr. Sayre said he had not received any advice from the State Department that dependents of Americans would be evacuated from the Philippines.

No Air Raid Drills

Although there had been a noteworthy increase in evacuation of American nationals during the past several months, he said, there were no plans under consideration for practising for air raids or evacuation.

The Philippines is the only area in the Far East which has not yet instituted air raid drills. The Army and Navy have offered to assist in supplying technical advice for the programme and it has been indicated that the Army and Navy probably would take over the entire programme in the event of an emergency or in case martial law was ordered. That the Army is bringing pressure on the Commonwealth Government to formulate an alien registration act, is also indicated. The contemplated act would make possible possession of complete files on aliens in case of an emergency.

Despite the announcement by Mr. Sayre of the board's proposed programme, competent sources pointed out that no progress had been made in the movement to protect civilians in this area which would first be endangered in the event of a Far Eastern crisis because of the present division of authority.—United Press.

16,520 Wells to Be Dug In North China

Peiping, Mar. 24. In view of the fact that the farms in many places in North China depend on rain for their watering, North China authorities have ordered 16,520 wells to be dug this year, according to the local Chinese press.

Although 3,000 wells were dug last year by the North China Cotton Improvement Association and the North China Communications Company, they are far from being enough. The 16,520 wells will be able to water 400,000 mow of field.—Reuter.

Peiping Firms Adopt Summer Time

Peiping, Mar. 22. It is announced that nine British firms and the Foreign Bankers Association are adopting Shanghai time as from Monday. The official time of the Legation Quarter remains unchanged, however.—Reuter.

Peiping Cinema Gunned

Peiping, Mar. 19. The Italian cinema, Roma, the former British-owned Pavilion, was completely destroyed by fire this morning.—Reuter.

Prince Teh in Kalgan

Kalgan, Mar. 16. Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and his party arrived here this afternoon by plane from Peiping. The party had been in Japan for the past month.—Domei.

FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Australia Welcomes U.S. Ships

Crowds Line Shore, Cheer, Planes Circle Overhead ;
21-Gun Salute as Squadron Steams In

Sydney, Mar. 20.

WHILE Australian Royal Air Force planes dived low in salute and 21 guns from the Middlehead batteries boomed out a royal welcome, thousands of cheering and flag-waving Australians today lined the shores and greeted the American naval squadron of seven vessels.

Bad visibility delayed the arrival of the American squadron by 70 minutes, but the thousands of Australians, men, women and children, who turned out to greet the visitors were not disappointed in the slightest.

British, U.S. Cooperation
In Far East

Washington, Mar. 18.
British diplomatic sources yesterday regarded the "goodwill" visit of six American warships to Auckland, New Zealand, as a demonstration of Far Eastern cooperation between the United States and Britain.

The Navy Department disclosed that two of the newest 10,000-ton cruisers and four destroyers were dispatched from Pearl Harbour at Hawaii for the visit.

The move was regarded as another chapter in the "war of nerves" in the Pacific, as the vessels were despatched as Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, was en route to Berlin and closely followed President Roosevelt's declaration of utmost aid to China.

The new detachment is composed of the cruisers Brooklyn, whose commander is Captain Ellis Stone Headen, and Havannah, commanded by Captain A. C. Bennett.

The four destroyers are from the Sixth Division and are commanded by Commander H. E. Paddock, aboard the flagship Case. Commanders of the other destroyers are Lieutenant-Commander G. D. Cooper, Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Terrell and Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Jones.

The normal cruiser complements are 868 men and the cruisers have top speeds of 32.5 knots and carry 15 six-inch guns and four catapult planes. The destroyer complements are 160 men and they have a speed of 36.5 knots and are armed with five-inch guns and 12 torpedo tubes each.—United Press.

Squadron Welcomed in N.Z.

Auckland, Mar. 19.
"Thanks for everything. Long live Uncle Sam," said the Mayor of Auckland when welcoming the American squadron which is visiting New Zealand.

The sailors marched through the streets after a civic reception, and Captain Stone, speaking for the visitors, referred to the spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome and thanked New Zealanders for looking after American women and children evacuated there from the Far East. He said that this had made a lasting impression in the United States.—Reuter.

New Zealand Greeting

Wellington, Mar. 21.
"Ake ake kia kaha," Maori words meaning "forever, forever we shall fight on," was the message the United States naval squadron which has been visiting Auckland took with it when it sailed on Thursday.

During the ships' visit a large banner bearing these words was hung over the main street of Auckland, and on Thursday, Sir Ernest Davis, Mayor of Auckland gave it as a parting gift to Captain Stone, commanding the squadron.

When the cruiser Brooklyn led the squadron to sea the banner was draped around her bridge.—Reuter.

Destination Undisclosed

Auckland, N.Z., Mar. 20.
The six visiting United States warships left today for an undisclosed destination.—Domei.

Far East Commander's
Confidence in Forces

Singapore, Mar. 20.
Confidence in the strength of his forces was expressed yesterday by Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British Far Eastern Forces, when he visited Ipoh on the Malay Peninsula. "I am quite certain that Malaya would put up a real good show, even now," he said. "Malaya is fully capable of defending itself but I will never be satisfied until we have got all the men and equipment we need."

While inspecting volunteer forces Sir Robert said the fact that more troops have arrived did not lessen the responsibilities of Malaya's volunteer defenders.—United Press.

They waved Australian, British and American flags and cheered themselves hoarse as the squadron of two cruisers and five destroyers steamed majestically into Sydney harbour.

Thousands of assorted craft, many gaily decorated and flying the Stars and Stripes side by side with the Union Jack and Australian flags, cluttered the harbour.

The 21-gun salute was the first salute fired in Australia since the war started in Europe.

Line Ahead Formation

The flagship of the squadron, the Chicago, led the American vessels in line ahead formation and tied up at 9.45 a.m.

Shortly before the arrival of the American naval vessels in the harbour, the acting Prime Minister, Mr. A. W. Fadden, sent a wireless message to Rear-Admiral John H. Newton, commander of the squadron.

"I extend you an enthusiastic welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth and the people. We have the same interests in facing similar problems and share a mutual desire to commensurate national security and live in peace with the world," Mr. Fadden said in the message.

The two cruisers led the five destroyers in coming into port and tying up.

Mr. A. W. Fadden, acting Prime Minister, announced last night in Canberra that the squadron will visit Brisbane following its Sydney stay.

Mr. Fadden, coincident with his announcement, paid tribute to Congressional passage of the Lend-Lease Bill and said that Australia "will go on unflinchingly and united in the valiant company of the American people."

Elaborate preparations have been made to welcome the American squadron, which is an entirely different unit from the one now at Auckland, New Zealand, which is composed of six U.S. naval vessels.—United Press.

U.S. Sympathy

Washington, Mar. 20.

The United States was "very closely in touch with Australia and greatly in sympathy with her aspirations," declared Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, last night in commenting on the "training cruise" of four United States cruisers and nine destroyers to Australian and New Zealand ports.

With the exception of those whose movements had already been publicized, there were no more United States naval vessels in the south Pacific, he added.

Col. Knox declared that those in the Antipodes would return shortly to Honolulu.

The American warships visiting Sydney are the cruisers Chicago and Portland, the flotilla leader Clark, and the destroyers Cassin, Conyngham, Downers and Reid, while those visiting Auckland, New Zealand, are the cruisers Brooklyn and Savannah and the destroyers Case, Shaw, Cummings and Tucker.—Reuter.

America Ready

Sydney, Mar. 21.
Rear Admiral John Newton, Commander of the seven ship United States naval squadron which arrived here yesterday told cheering thousands that "America never before was so ready and willing to throw her energies into helping the Democracies win the war."

Arrival of the warships was celebrated in holiday style and news of the boats supplanted war news on the front pages of Sydney's newspapers.

Mr. A. W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, said that Americans recognized Britain's cause as America's cause.

"I am confident that America now is aligned with us as a sister Democracy in a friendship that never will be broken," he said.

A 21 gun salute, the first fired in Sydney's harbour since the war began, boomed when the U.S. warships steamed out of the mist yesterday and entered the harbour as tens of thousands of Australians who lined the shores cheered.—United Press.

"Japan-U.S. War Would
Be Fight to Death"

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

If Japan is to be involved in war with the United States, she must know that she will have to wage a lengthy 'fight to death', Mr. Teichit Muto, noted writer and journalist, declared in an analysis of the present situation in the Pacific Ocean.

"Even if Japan were to succeed in destroying both the British and American fleets and gain control over the Netherlands East Indies and other vital points in the Pacific, the U.S. will not yet be defeated," Mr. Muto says. "The United States proper, with its vast natural resources, would not have been touched. It would be next to impossible for Japanese forces to effect a landing on American soil and the U.S. would be able to reconstruct war machinery over and over again. Thus Japan would have a lengthy war on her hands, during which she would have to maintain control over the Pacific as far west as Malaya, which is rich in raw materials essential to the prosecution of war."

"In case of a war with the United States, Japan would have to fight for her very existence for at least ten years. Such a war would have to be fought not only on the military field, but also on the fields of politics, ideology and economics," Mr. Muto concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

American Sailors
Feted in Sydney

Sydney, Mar. 22.

The sailors of the visiting United States naval squadron are again being feted here, with all personnel having free passes for the horse races, surfing and motor-cycle racing. There is also a baseball game between a naval team and a local team.

Banking institutions here estimate that the American sailors have spent \$50,000 during their stay in Sydney, which they leave tomorrow for Brisbane.—Reuter.

Officers Entertained

Sydney, Mar. 22.

The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, entertained Rear-Admiral John Newton, commander of the seven-vessel U.S. naval squadron visiting Australia on a goodwill mission and officers of the warships at a private dinner last night on the eve of the squadron's departure for Brisbane.—United Press.

Sir Victor Sassoon
Pities Japan

New York, Mar. 21.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Shanghai's leading financier and real estate magnate, last night said that Japan did not want a war with the United States and if she did provoke a war it would be at the request of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Japan would lose.

In a speech, Sir Victor here on one of his periodical trips from his headquarters in Shanghai, said, "If there's war between you (the United States) and Japan, it will be only because Hitler will have forced war on Japan and you. And if Japan is forced to fight the United States it will be a case of God help Japan."

He said that Japan was being very useful to Germany by developing a "war of nerves" in the Pacific.—United Press.

Yoshizawa Postpones
Visit to Sumatra

Batavia, Mar. 20.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, special Japanese envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, who was to visit Sumatra prior to the resumption of the negotiations between East Indies and Japan postponed his trip. No explanation was given regarding the postponement of Mr. Yoshizawa's trip.—Domei.

Admiralty Announces
New F. E. Appointment

London, Mar. 22.

The Admiralty announces that Rear-Admiral James W. Doring has been appointed Rear-Admiral in Malaya and in charge of naval establishments at Singapore.—Reuter.

French Says Thais
Violate Armistice

Saigon, Mar. 20.

The Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China today received a protest from the French authorities in Cambodia stating that Thai troops last week advanced beyond the border stipulated in the armistice agreement with Thailand.

The French protest said that the Thais established positions on the main roads and cut off the French Army from the French supply depots. Meanwhile, 4,000 tons of rubber were to leave for Japan shortly.—United Press.

Thailand Grateful
To Japan

Bangkok, Mar. 19.

Official comments here today unanimously hail the peace terms reached at Tokyo as a success for Thailand and emphasize Thailand's gratitude to Japan, though a section of the press hints that Thailand expected something better.

The Premier, Luang Pibula Songgram, appealing to the public to celebrate the "successful conclusion" of the Tokyo conference, says Japan untiringly executed her task with efficiency, thoroughness, and strict maintenance of justice for the sake of peace in this part of the world.

"When someone does us a good turn," he adds, "we forever appreciate and cherish it in our memory."

A Foreign Ministry communique declares that Japanese mediation has brought Thailand a square deal.

The Bangkok "Chronicle," a Thai-owned daily in English, says though it may be felt that the territorial gains were slightly below expectations, this is an occasion for national rejoicing.

The vernacular "Prajamit" declares that France has ceded only a small portion of the territory lost to her by Thailand, "but we are thankful to Japan for her mediation."

The "Supab Barus" declares that Thailand's prestige has been restored in the eyes of European nations, while the "Thai Mai" asserts that the treaty is satisfactory, and that Japan is the most powerful nation in the east and can protect all other eastern nations against aggression. "She is always our best friend," it adds.

The Premier visited the Japanese Minister, Mr. Futima, yesterday afternoon and thanked Japan. This is the first time that the Premier has called on the Japanese Minister since assuming office over two years ago.—Reuter.

Thailand to Celebrate
Mediation Result

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

Preparations are under way throughout Thailand to celebrate the recovery of lost territories as a result of the Tokyo conference, simultaneously with the return of the Thai delegation, headed by Prince Vajiravajirana, from Tokyo, according to a Japanese message from Bangkok.

The celebrations will probably be held at the end of April or beginning of May, when Thai troops from the war zone will make a triumphant march through Bangkok.—Reuter.

French Troops Arrive
In Indo-China

Saigon, Mar. 22.

Approximately 90 officials and 300 native troops arrived here today from France aboard the French ship Desirade. The first demobilization order affecting French troops here was expected to be issued shortly.—United Press.

Additional U.S. Naval
Observers in Pacific

Batavia, Mar. 19.

With increasing U.S. naval experts in the Far East and southern Pacific areas, reports reaching here said that two American naval officers each will be dispatched to Singapore, Darwin, Sydney, Auckland, and other points in addition to those officers regularly attached to U.S. Legations in Canberra and Bangkok. Those officers will be described as observers, and not members of United States diplomatic or consular services, it was added.—Domei.

Japanese Charges
Against French

Tokyo, Mar. 23.

The newspaper "Nichi Nichi's" Hanoi correspondent charged today that French Indo-China Government authorities had secretly summoned Annamite leaders and made an effort to win them to their side with "the bait of independence." The conference was claimed to have been held on March 13.

The special despatch said that this sudden complete turn in the attitude of the French Government, which is alleged to have previously oppressed the Annamites, was aimed to obstruct Japan's new order programme for East Asia.—United Press.

To Conciliate Natives

Tokyo, Mar. 23.

The question of Annam's independence had been the subject of discussion at a meeting of high government officials of French Indo-China, a special despatch from Hanoi to the "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" said. "The meeting held last Thursday at the Governor-General's residence was attended by the Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the Secretary-General M. Pierre Lesalle, and other high officials of the French Indo-China Government."

According to the "Nichi-Nichi," the authorities offered the Annamites further autonomy to complete independence and to allow King Bao Dai to reside at Hue.

It was believed the step had been taken to prevent alienating the natives from France and to remove discontent among certain groups of Annamites who showed dissatisfaction over Indo-China opposition to cede part of Cambodia to Thailand at the Tokyo Mediation Conference.

The "Nichi-Nichi" also believed the move was an attempt to lessen the alleged sympathetic attitude of the Annamites toward Japan's establishment of an East Asiatic sphere of co-prosperity.—Domei.

Raid Precautions
Begin in Manila

Manila, Mar. 18.

Manila, the only city of its size in the Far East without any air raid shelters, will not remain so for long.

U.S. High Commissioner, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, in a press interview the other day, announced that committees had been formed to take care of air raid precautions and measures with the co-operation of the army and civilian elements.

He revealed that steps were taken as early as last October, although the general public was not acquainted with the plans.

The American community met and formed the American Coordinating committee one week before the Sayre press interview and showed concern over the future of the civil population.

The Y.M.C.A. will soon send trained personnel to the slum districts to teach the people how to behave in case of fire and other emergencies. The general run of people, already alarmed by what they read in the newspapers, should be made to understand what is best in case of trouble, according to the Y.M.C.A. people.—Reuter.

Mobilization

Manila, Mar. 20.

With 23,000 men under arms, the Philippine Army's greatest mobilization got under way yesterday. Called up for ten days' training were reserves which formed four conscript classes from 1937 to 1940 inclusive.—Domei.

Japanese Leave
Singapore

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

The last Japanese women and children to evacuate Singapore left there on March 19 by the Haruna Maru, said a Japanese report here today. Only a few Japanese women and children now remain in Singapore, it was said.—United Press.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART

KIMONOS PEARLS

NEWS FROM JAPAN

Mr. Matsuoka to Stay in Moscow

Greetings from Japan to Be Extended to Soviet Government, Tokyo Spokesman States

MR. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, will stop in Moscow for a day or two, possibly three days, in order to "extend the Japanese Government's greetings to the Soviet Government," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The stopover is merely because Mr. Matsuoka is passing through Moscow en route to Rome and Berlin, the spokesman said.

Mr. Matsuoka's plans in Moscow are not definite, the spokesman said, but he is expected to meet Mr. Vlaschav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, and renew their acquaintance.

Mr. Matsuoka's mission concerns only Germany and Italy, the spokesman said, and therefore he will conduct no negotiations in Moscow.

Talks with Russian leaders, however, naturally will get given attention, the spokesman said, because Japanese circles are insistent upon conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact.—United Press.

Washington Speculates

Washington, Mar. 26. While Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka and his European journey have almost faded from the newspapers, political circles here are still discussing the reasons for it and the possible results of the trip, concerning which there is general belief that they will be insignificant, even nil.

Reports here, naturally unconfirmable, are that the Axis Powers expect little to happen in Moscow when Mr. Matsuoka passes through, but that later a conference will be called by Germany, Italy and Japan, to which Russia will be invited to send a delegate and at which the Axis hope that a rapprochement between Japan and Russia may be arranged for signature at Moscow on Mr. Matsuoka's return journey.

What Russia is likely to demand for this very considerable assistance to the Axis is not suggested.

Meanwhile the well-informed "Washington News-Letter" reports the receipt of information from the Far East indicating that of all unwilling statesmen who have proceeded to Germany in recent years none has gone more unwillingly than Mr. Matsuoka, who is said to have been convinced before he left that nothing could be achieved for the benefit of Japan.

It is alleged, however, that he was forced to go by a powerful clique in the Foreign Office headed by Mr. Ohashi and backed by Japanese militarists.

Reports that Japanese and German militarists are getting closer together seems partly confirmed by the disclosure here that recently the sole remaining United States steamship line running to Lisbon has been taking across the Atlantic between 15 to 20 Japanese officers a week. On arrival at Lisbon, it is reported, they are quickly whisked to Germany by Luftthansa air-liners.—Reuter.

French Comment

Vichy, Mar. 19. There is every reason to believe that Japan is not desirous to see an extension of the present conflict to the Far East at least as long as the hostilities in China continue and Tokyo is not sure of an agreement with the Soviet Union, the influential French organ "Le Temps" declared. In a comment on Mr. Matsuoka's trip to Berlin.

"Nevertheless," the paper continued, "Japan may be compelled to act by reasons independent of her own will. She may have to fulfill the obligations imposed upon her by the Tripartite Pact; she may also take steps in order not to let another country get ahead of her in the Pacific."

"Will these possibilities be explored? There is nothing to indicate it, but it is clear that Tokyo is preoccupied with the full solidarity of Anglo-Saxon powers in the Pacific. Another factor which may bring Japan into the war is the extension of American help to Britain under the Lend and Lease Bill. Roosevelt's assertion that the Lend and Lease Bill will also apply to China may eventually induce Japan to draw closer to her Axis allies and to decide on her stand towards the U.S. in the framework of the Tripartite Pact."

"Mr. Matsuoka's visit to Berlin and Rome, and eventually to Moscow, has a very great importance," the paper said. "It confirms the solidarity of totalitarian powers and constitutes a reassertion of the spirit which presided to the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact." "Le Temps" concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

Axis Cooperation

Berlin, Mar. 22. The magazine "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo," commenting editorially yes-

terday on the European trip of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, said the Japan-Axis cooperation "which is being focused on Washington has become increasingly effective, and it is more clearly visible that President Roosevelt finds it necessary to intervene in the European war in order to secure dominance of England."

Meanwhile, street decorations are being erected to welcome Mr. Matsuoka in Berlin and the Unterdenlinden has been decorated with flags and many loud speakers have been installed.

"Mr. Matsuoka probably will review a Matsukawa in his honor," Mr. Matsuoka, from the platform also will say that England and the United States underestimated the strength of the tripartite alliance, the magazine said. All Europe is recognizing that the Axis has unified Europe, said the magazine.—United Press.

"Cannot Fool Moscow"

Forecasting Mr. Matsuoka's mission in Moscow, the influential Chinese daily "Ta Kung Pao" declared this morning: "Mr. Matsuoka will seek Soviet understanding and assurances in the event of Japan's move in the southern Pacific."

"He will also make use of the alleged internal dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communists in an attempt to induce Soviet Russia to cease assistance to China. He will also attempt to secure a Soviet compromise by posing as mediator in the European War."

"Nevertheless, we are confident that Soviet Russia will not watch Japan's conquest of China. The question of the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communists is purely China's domestic issue, and General Chiang Kai-shek is fully capable of settling the issue amicably."

"It should not affect Soviet foreign policy towards China, Japan's mediation cannot be favorably received by Britain, while the common policy of Japan and Germany lies only in the anti-Comintern Pact. Therefore we conclude that Mr. Matsuoka cannot fool Moscow."—Reuter.

Matsuoka Polishes Up On His Russian

Krasnoyarsk, Mar. 20. Language lessons enlivened the monotonous journey of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, and his staff across the vast snow-covered expanse of Central Siberia. With his Secretary-Interpreter, Mr. Yoshio Noguchi, assuming the role of teacher, lessons every day in Russian were begun yesterday.

The initiative came not from members of Mr. Matsuoka's staff, but from the escorting Soviet officials who asked Mr. Noguchi to teach them Japanese.

When Mr. Nobuchi opened his class, the suggestion was advanced by the Japanese that he should teach them Russian conversation, whereupon the class was promptly organized.

Mr. Matsuoka was among the students, brushing up his Russian which he learned while serving as Attaché at St. Petersburg when he was young, but which had become rusty.—Domei.

Japan's Assets Abroad Investigated

The Government will promulgate tomorrow a decree ordering Japanese holders of funds abroad to report such holdings to the Finance Minister under Article 11 of the Foreign Exchange Control regulations.

It was understood that the step will be taken to investigate the amount of Japanese funds which might be frozen by foreign government action.

It was expected that the Finance Ministry will use the reports to serve as material for taking suitable measures to meet such an eventuality.

The Government may attempt to have such assets abroad exchanged for material through diplomatic negotia-

Tokyo Press Wants End To War in China

Tokyo, Mar. 20. The growing tension between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists, coupled with the declaration of General Toshiro Nishio, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China upon his return from Nanking on Monday that a settlement of the China Conflict required but "one more push," evoked editorial comment from two metropolitan dailies this morning.

Pointing out that the China Conflict will enter into its fifth year in the next hundred days, the nationalist "Kokumin Shimbun" declared that Japan could not afford to neglect its policies for a settlement of the conflict.

Hitting at the recent tendency of the Japanese people to forget the China Conflict by centering their attention on southeast Asia, the "Kokumin" declared that the "proposed East Asia sphere of common stability in China is achieved. The crux of the question lies in the settlement of the China Conflict."

Discussing the complex political situation in Chungking, the "Kokumin" discerned three principal factions fighting for power, namely the Anglophiles, whose ranks now include the pro-Americans and Germans, who include a group of Chinese leaders who studied in Japan, and the Communists who are "but a branch of Soviet Russia."

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," leading commercial daily, declared that the outcome of the Chungking-Communist question may have a serious effect upon the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict.—Domei.

Tokyo Journal on U.S. Aid to China

Tokyo, Mar. 21. Japan must devise suitable measures to nullify the United States aid to Chungking policy, the influential newspaper "Nichi-Nichi" declared this morning.

The journal said that no matter how strong or weak the Chungking regime is, the United States, which has placed China among first-line defenders of the democracies, has taken the stand that America must persist in her opposition to Japan.

Although some observers hold the view that United States aid to Chungking has shown signs of falling off in view of the report that Washington may reduce the proposed US\$700,000,000 loan to US\$300,000,000, the "Nichi-Nichi" pointed out that even this amount "cannot be considered any sign of coolness toward China" because the sum of US\$300,000,000 represents more than America's total loans to China since the outbreak of the China hostilities.—Domei.

"Germany Will Invade England in May"

Tokyo, Mar. 20. Germany will attempt to invade the British Isles in May, Major-General Kiyofuku Okamoto, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, said here yesterday.

Major-General Okamoto, who returned yesterday from Berlin, said that "Germany until now has been using only a small portion of its air force in bombing the British Isles and also only a small force of its submarines in attacking and sinking British merchant ships around the British Isles."

"During the past year Germany has been preparing all her resources for the sole purpose of invading the British Isles and it is only a matter of time now for Germany to really attempt that full offensive."—United Press.

Manchoukuoan Consulate For Shanghai

Tokyo, Mar. 21. The Manchoukuoan Government will open consulates in various parts of China early in May by elevating the offices of Manchoukuoan commercial representatives to the status of consulates, says a Japanese report from Changchun.

The office of the commercial delegation in Shanghai will be raised to a consulate-general, while the offices at Tientsin and Tsinan will be elevated to consulates. The action is intended to tighten economic bonds between Manchoukuo and China, the report adds.—Reuter.

Conditions in order to prevent total loss, and may also take steps to indemnify losses, it was reported.—Domei.

Nishio Sees Early End To China Affair

Tokyo, Mar. 17. The last "push" necessary to bring the China affair to an early settlement is near, General Toshiro Nishio, retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, declared in his first interview with the press since his triumphant return to Japan on March 13.

"In spite of its flattering propaganda, the Chungking regime cannot cover up the fact that the moral of its armed forces has deteriorated greatly," General Nishio said, adding that "Chungking now is merely carrying on its resistance with the hope of receiving some aid from a third power."—Domei.

Japan Determined to Win China War

Tokyo, Mar. 23. Japan's fixed resolve to drive to the extreme in order to attain success in the China Incident was emphasized by the Vice-Minister of War, Lieutenant General Korechika Anami, and Rear-Admiral Sin Oka, Naval Affairs Director, before the House of Representatives' Accounts Committee yesterday afternoon.

Pointing out the Japanese state of preparedness and national defence, Lieutenant-General Anami warned that Japan would continue to oppose bitterly third Power aid to General Chiang Kai-shek.

"Japan's settled policy is to obstruct this third Power aid, and we are determined to attain success in the China Incident," he declared.

The Japanese Navy's contribution to national defence was stressed by Rear-Admiral Oka, who added that strict vigilance was being maintained along the China coast.—Domei.

Missionary Women Going to Manila

Tokyo, Mar. 20. Altering its former order to all Methodist missionaries in Japan and Korea to evacuate to the United States, the Mission Council of the Methodist Church received cabled advice from the Mission Board in

Col. Andreini Killed In Albania

Tokyo, Mar. 20. Col. Enrico Andreini, well-known in Shanghai where he was commander of the Italian force of Savoy Grenadiers stationed there during 1937/1938, was killed in action in Albania during the early stages of the conflict between Greece and Italy. The report of Col. Andreini's death has reached Italian circles in Tokyo, a Japanese report says.—Reuter.

New York to transfer the group of women missionaries to the Philippines.

The first group of women missionaries leaving Japan for the Philippines include Miss Helen Moore of the Kwassui School, Nagasaki, and the Misses Patricia McHugh and Nell Dyer of the Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo. They left for Manila aboard the American President liner President Cleveland this afternoon.

Previously, Miss McHugh and Miss Dyer had booked to sail for the United States by the President Pearce, but changed their plans upon the last-minute advice from New York.

Meanwhile, another missionary, Mrs. T. T. Brumbaugh, together with her daughter Barbara Alko, left this afternoon aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Nitta Maru for the United States. Mrs. Brumbaugh had been aiding her husband in maintaining the Wesley Foundation in Japan in Yotsuya Ward.—Domei.

Chu Min Yi Leaves

Tokyo, Mar. 22. Dr. Chu Min-yi, first Nanking Ambassador to Japan since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries on November 30, 1940, left Tokyo station at 9.25 p.m. for Nanking.—Domei.

First Rationing of Rice in Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 23. As from April 1, rice will be rationed to residents in Tokyo prefecture who will be issued rationing books.

These books will contain information regarding the amount of rice to be allotted to the household in question in accordance with the number of members, their ages and occupation.

The books will be delivered to households through rice distribution depots, and they are expected to be in the hands of the former by March 29.

All rice dealers will continue their normal operations until March 27, but all rice supplied between March 17 and March 27 will be done in exchange for receipts handed in by customers.

Thus the authorities are making preparations against any hitches in rice distribution during the transitional period, when rice dealers will be closely watched by the economic police for clandestine hoarding of private stocks of rice.

From March 28 to March 31, the rice dealers will refrain from doing business, and supplies for these four days will be distributed to households through special tickets already delivered, which compel rice dealers to allot the prescribed amount.

This rice rationing system, the first in Japan's history, has been studied for several months by the competent authorities and there is every reason to believe that it will prove successful.—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese from U.S.A. Return Home

Yokohama, Mar. 22. Carrying 15 Japanese women and children forming the first group of dependents of Japanese businessmen stationed on the east coast of the United States who are evacuating upon the advice of their respective home offices in Tokyo, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Hikawa Maru arrived from Seattle this morning.

Also aboard the vessel was Mrs. Hatsuna Goodall, Japanese wife of a Canadian whom she said had been missing after visiting Shanghai when the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out.

Five Japanese seamen, who shipped aboard the Greek freighter Perseus at Milke on January 15, 1940, returned after narrowly escaping shipwreck when the Perseus hit a magnetic mine outside a "secret" British port 50 miles from Swansea on November 20, 1940.

Mr. Shochiro Hirose, 49-year old manager of the New York branch of the Nakayama Shokai, curio dealers, who arrived aboard the Hikawa Maru, denied that anti-Japanese sentiment in New York was "so bad." Out of the 2,000 Japanese in Gotham, 400 were expected to leave soon, according to Mr. Hirose.

He pointed out that these were mostly women and children of school age and also the members of the staffs of Japanese firms dealing in scrap iron, machinery, and other goods which became unexportable as a result of the embargo. Mr. Hirose added that the curio business was not affected by the political situation.—Domei.

U.S. Woman Allowed To Return to Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 20. Miss Grace Stowe, member of the faculty of Kobe College, and the first American woman to be given a passport to return to the Orient by the Washington Government, was a passenger aboard the liner President Cleveland which arrived at Yokohama this morning.

Asked how she was given permission to return to Japan under the present tense relations between the two countries, Miss Stowe said that "I waited patiently and the American Board got it for me. I had confidence that I would be allowed to return to my work."—Domei.

Japan to Have Boys Air Training Corps

Tokyo, Mar. 21. Japan is shortly to create an aviation training corps for boys on the lines of a similar organization in Germany.

The corps, which is expected to be inaugurated on May 5, Boys' Festival Day, will receive only boys tending to be professional aviators. The age limit will be 20.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEWS

Central Bank Branches Bombed

Seven Killed, Scores Wounded in Anti-Chungking Outrages in Settlement and Concession

Shanghai, Mar. 25.

TERRORISM rocked the city yesterday, resulting in the wounding of 35 persons, one dying later, when a time bomb exploded on the first floor of the China Motors building at 702 Bubbling Well Road (Burkill Road entrance), occupied by the Central Bank of China, at 3.55 p.m. Another bombing outrage was reported in the French Concession, where another branch of the Central Bank of China was chosen by terrorists. Yet another Chungking bank nearly became the scene of gory spectacle, this time the Farmers' Bank at 984 Avenue Road at 3.30 p.m. The explosion was averted when police had been informed and the bomb had been made safe.

At noon as the bomb had exploded, U. S. Marines, who were at their club, rushed to the scene and brought ladders. They climbed to the first floor and carried the wounded down and to the club where first aid treatment was given them. Fire Brigade ambulances came at 4.05 p.m. and took them to hospital.

This was believed to be another act of retaliation against Chungking banks in Shanghai, following close on the heels of the mass assassination of employees of the Farmers' Bank in the French Concession and the arrest of 128 clerks of the Bank of China in their dormitory in Jessfield Road.

Yesterday's explosion was probably the biggest to occur since the 1937 hostilities and damage caused to the building was tremendous, both entrances to the building from Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads being literally filled with broken glass.

The circumstances leading to the explosion were as follows:

At about 3.30 p.m. a Chinese, dressed in the green uniform of a postman came to the front entrance of the building, occupied by the Central Bank of China, and handed a box to a clerk. He then left without asking for a receipt. An employee then opened the box and saw a clock in it.

Police Try to Clear Premises

Suspecting foul play, employees put a call through to the Sinza Road police station and detectives were sent to the bank premises, with Det. Serg. R. J. Thoenmes in charge. The police officer, sensing that the clock was a time bomb, ordered the men to run out. The majority of employees, however, were still on the premises when the explosion occurred.

The whole building shook as the bomb went off. People rushed to and fro, some panic-stricken, others calmer, trying to help the injured. A call was put through to Police and Fire Brigade Headquarters, and the Reserve Unit and fire engines were immediately dispatched to the scene of the outrage. An ambulance, sent to convey the wounded to hospital, was found to be insufficient and a second and third were immediately ordered out.

Among those injured, it was learned later, was C. C. 271 who was later removed from Paulin Hospital to the Police Hospital in Ward Road, his injuries were not believed to be very serious.

The whole area was cordoned off by the police and barricades were erected at the intersection of Bubbling Well and Chengtu Roads, where vehicles were allowed to proceed only after searches had been made. The back entrance to the China Motors, on Burkill Road, was cleared of public and policemen of the Reserve Unit were stationed at the corner of Burkill and Tatung Roads and Burkill and Carter Roads, to keep everybody away.

30 lb. of TNT

A reporter of the "North-China Daily News" who arrived at the scene of the explosion a few minutes after the bomb had gone off, witnessed a scene reminiscent of 1937. The bomb, which was believed to have contained 30lb. of TNT had caused great damage both to the garage and the upper premises.

The ground floor, occupied by Messrs. China Motors, had all the show windows smashed to bits. The strength of the explosion caused further damage on the floor in the interior and various departments of the company, separated from the large hall by glass walls, had the partitions blown into thousands of pieces of glass.

Further down the ground floor, one could see blood on the ceiling, while at another corner of the ground floor, used for greasing and oiling cars, the first floor had been smashed through, with part of it hanging down.

At that time, police had been already detailed at the front entrance to the building on Bubbling Well Road, keeping the curious crowd away. Firemen were busy carrying the wounded into ambulances, while

several coolies were sweeping the pavement of the broken glass. Inside the building, more firemen were cleaning up the debris. A picture, like the one at the front entrance, was seen on Burkill Road where the police had kept the road clear of all spectators. Here members of the Reserve Unit were posted at various corners and buildings, with two Red Marias in the background, near the corner of Burkill and Carter Roads. At an opposite corner of the street, the intersection of Burkill and Tatung Roads, a fire engine from the Sinza station was parked.

All Windows Smashed

The damage was the biggest at the rear of the building where the explosion had smashed all windows. Even the windows of a house, opposite the bombed building, had suffered. Some 20 members of U.S. Marine were seen on Burkill Road, some of them with cameras. None of them were on duty there, however, although later some were detailed to keep away idlers.

Detectives from the Sinza police station, headed by Det. Insp. A. Reed, were conducting investigations on the spot. Several other high police officials were present, as well as those of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Meanwhile, further calls were put through to the Fire Brigade Headquarters and the number of ambulances rose to four. All the wounded were taken to Paulin Hospital, suffering from various injuries, with six cases said to be very serious.

The damage to the building could not be estimated yesterday and an official of the China Motors stated that the whole rear part of the building may have to be rebuilt. The back width measures 80 feet, while the length of the building from Bubbling Well Road to Burkill Road is about 300 feet. This may well show the strength of the explosion which has caused the show windows to be smashed into bits. These, it was learned, would cost between \$25,000 and \$45,000 to replace.

No serious damages had been caused to the vehicles at the garage. It was learned. About twelve cars were slightly scratched by broken glass, but these could be repaired easily.

As soon as the news had got round the city, the office of the China Motors were bombarded with questions. The casualty list was first thought to include only 24 wounded persons, but increased to 35 when more were found among the debris.

But for the smashed show windows, the China Motors building looked normal later on in the evening, except for the fact that U.S. Marines had been detailed to the front and back entrances, with orders not to let anyone in without a special pass.

Marine Leaves Cancelled

Following the bombing incident at the Central Bank of China's branch on Burkill Road in the afternoon all leave for members of the Fourth Marines was cancelled and the men ordered to stand-by. Extra precautions were taken in the American Defence Sector with military patrols working in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Police. Pedestrians were subjected to rigid search as well as all vehicles.

Additional Guards Placed

The outrage in the Settlement branch of the Central Bank of China took place despite the fact that the majority of the Chinese banks here, whether pro-Chungking or Nanking-sponsored, had additional men detailed to guard the premises. The Bank of China in Hankow Road had two



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Central Bank of China Bombing Outrage

The above photos give a clear description of the damages caused by the explosion of a time bomb at the premises occupied by the Central Bank of China above the China Motors at 702 Bubbling Well Road (Burkill Road Entrance) at 3.55 p.m. on Mar. 24. The top picture shows two members of the U.S. Marines surveying the debris on the first floor of the building, where the bomb exploded. The clock, it may be noted, stopped at the time of the explosion. The middle photo shows two members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Det. Sub-Insps. T. H. Darvill and Sub-Insps. F. A. Evans, on the ground floor looking over the destruction caused by the explosion. This debris constituted the ceiling of the first floor, which fell through. Another scene of the damage is shown below where is pictured an office of the Central Bank of China, with the furniture smashed up and a window blown to bits.

Russian members of the Auxiliary Detachment, in addition to several C.P.C.'s, posted at the entrances to the building. Similar precautions were carried out with other banking establishments.

This step was taken after terrorism had been directed at employees of various banks here. Starting with the shooting of Ler Tien-chuen of the Central Reserve Bank on Friday morning, Shanghai was horrified to learn of mass assassination of unsuspecting employees of the Farmers' Bank, some eight hours later, while they were asleep. At the same time, but in another part of the city, more than 100 members of the Bank of China were arrested by Japanese gendarmes at 96 Jessfield Road. It was later revealed by a communique issued by the Nanking Ministry of Police that the men had been arrested in connection with the investigation of activities directed at employees of Nanking Government banks.

Six Die From Explosion

Six Chinese, one a girl of twenty, were killed outright, and two others wounded following a tremendous explosion from a time bomb placed in a room under the staircase of the Shanghai Office of the Central Bank of China, housed in the former ballroom of the Candrome on Avenue du Roi Albert. Four of the dead were bicycle coolies attached to the bank; one was the chief of a bank department and the other was a young Chinese woman who happened to be passing through the premises. The mother of this woman and a cook attached to the Candrome were wounded. No one in the actual offices, which are on the first floor, was hurt,

Third Bombing Attack Proves Abortive

Shanghai, Mar. 25.

A third attack on a Chungking bank, the Farmers Bank, yesterday afternoon proved abortive following prompt and courageous action by the manager who disconnected the mechanism of a time bomb sent to the premises only a few minutes before it was set to explode. This attempt took place at 3.15 p.m., some fifteen minutes after the terrible explosion at the Candrome. When police were summoned to the Farmers Bank, on Avenue Road, they examined the weapon, and found that it contained over 30lb. of high explosives, sufficient to wreck the whole building. The total weight of the bomb was about 60 lb.

The method of getting the bomb on the premises of the bank was identical to that used at the Central Bank of China on Bubbling Well Road. A Chinese, dressed as a postman, but without a cap, brought a large parcel to the bank and delivered it to a coolie. He stated that he came from the Post Office Savings Bank. The parcel was wrapped in brown paper, and was so carefully prepared that it bore a Hongkong stamp and postmark.

The parcel was addressed to the manager of the bank and the coolie took it upstairs to his superior's office. The manager started to unwrap the package, but became suspicious and telephoned to Bubbling Well Police Station. A party of detectives was sent from the station to examine the parcel.

In the meantime the manager continued to undo the parcel and, on opening it, found that it contained a wooden crate inside a card board box. When he removed the lid he saw a small clock underneath, connected to the body of the bomb by wires. Without a moment's hesitation he pulled the wires from the explosive, thus rendering the weapon harmless. He and the coolie then carried it downstairs.

When detectives arrived they dismantled the bomb and discovered that it was timed to go off just two minutes later. The package was found to contain a block of T N T 9-in. cube, weighing about 30 lb. The mechanism also included two detonators and two batteries. The weapon was by no means a home-made affair and is thought to have been constructed in a fully equipped arsenal.

The bravery of the Chinese manager of the bank was certainly the means of averting another tragedy similar to the other two. Had he not acted swiftly in rendering the bomb harmless the whole premises would have been destroyed, possibly with heavy casualties.

It was said that besides the building itself some furniture, still left inside the building was damaged.

Heart-rending scenes were witnessed when ambulances came and went to carry victims to hospitals. One eye-witness said that he saw a deceptively male Chinese while other victims who died had been disfigured and dismembered beyond recognition. It was difficult to ascertain the names of all victims. One aged woman who happened to be inside the building was seriously injured whilst her daughter was killed. Among the bank employees killed was the vice-departmental head of the business, Mr. Chen Chung-kwang. He arrived at his office by car only about two minutes before the explosion occurred. He was said to be the only high official present at the time.

Most of the important officials and many assistants of the bank, which is under the direct control of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance at Chungking and concurrently governor of the Bank, moved to Hongkong and Chungking long ago. Despite their withdrawal, a Shanghai office has been maintained in the Candrome building where the Shanghai Office of the Central Trust is also located. The former head office of the bank, situated at 15 the Bund was taken over by Nanking many weeks ago to house its Shanghai Office of the Central Reserve Bank. The inauguration of what marked the beginning of a most fierce financial war between the two main political factions in the country.

Bank Employees "Arrested"

Two employees of the Bank of Communications were reported last night by the "China Evening News" to have been arrested by "certain quarters" shortly after 11 p.m. on Sunday. The arrests were said to have been made inside a house in San Yi Fang in Jessfield Road. They are ordinary employees. One of them is Mr. Liang Tien-hsiang, a clerk employed by the bank's branch in Nanking Road while the other is Mr. Chang Ling, a clerk of the safety box department of the institution.

Press Barred from Premises

While no newspapermen were allowed to enter the building to ascertain results of the explosion, the extent of damage caused as revealed by those who could enter the building indicated that the bomb must have been of a large size. It

Bank Employees Arrested

Quarters for Single Clerks in Jessfield Road
Raided; Believed to Be a Retaliatory Step

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

BELIEVED to be an act of retaliation for terroristic activities directed at members of the Nanking-sponsored Central Reserve Bank, a mass arrest of more than 100 employees of the Bank of China was effected by Japanese gendarmes at about 12.30 a.m. yesterday when they raided the quarters for unmarried clerks of the Chungking bank and took them to their headquarters at 94 Jessfield Road.

These quarters, called the Tsung Hong Bih Nih and housing approximately 120 bank employees, are situated at 94 Jessfield Road, opposite the corner of Jessfield and Kinnear Roads and next door to Japanese Military Police Headquarters. Last night, when all the employees were asleep, the Japanese entered the dormitory, finding more than 100 bank employees. The Chinese were told to get up and were hustled away to the Japanese headquarters. Some of them, it was reported, had been taken to 76 Jessfield Road, the local headquarters of Wang Ching-wei's political police.

The interesting point of this mass arrest was the fact that the bank employees had lived there for some time and at no time been threatened with arrest. Friday's assassination of Ler Tien-chuen of the Central Reserve Bank, however, saw, what appeared to be, a brutal revenge meted out on employees of Chungking banks. This started with the mass slaughter of clerks of the Farmers Bank at their dormitory at 1412-10 Rue Lafayette at 12.30 yesterday when six men, pretending to be policemen, entered the premises and, without giving the employees any chance whatsoever, opened fire, killing five outright and wounding six others.

Their job done, the gunmen disappeared and a little later the victims were taken to St. Marie's Hospital, where yet another employee succumbed to his wounds. The six men were Van Zai-kan, Sih Yu-san, Chu Hwa-long, Chang Zao-zun, Van Zing-kiang and Zih Sung. The last named died at 3 a.m. yesterday.

Mass Murder in Concession

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Shot as they were sleeping in their beds, five Chinese employees of the Kiangsu Farmers Bank were killed shortly after midnight this morning and six others, who also were sleeping, were wounded, some of them seriously. A gang of six armed men forced their way into a house in Avenue Joffre after informing a watchman that they were policemen. After emptying their pistols in the room where the men were sleeping the gang made good its escape.

All the dead and injured employees of the bank, who had recently arrived in Shanghai from the provinces, were billeted at House 10, Lane 1412 Avenue Joffre at the door of which a car drew up shortly after midnight. When accosted by a watchman to the woken six Chinese, who came out of the house, pushed him aside and told him that they were policemen.

After entering the house the gang made its way to the first floor where they burst open the door of a room where about a dozen employees of the bank were sleeping. Firing their pistols into each bunk members of the gang then ran downstairs and into the waiting car, which quickly drove off.

When the police arrived at the scene they found that five of the sleeping persons had been killed instantaneously in their bunks while six others were wounded, some of them seriously. The latter were removed to St. Marie's Hospital.

Although no motive for the crime was apparent early this morning, it is believed that it has a political background. Investigations by the French police were still under way at 1.45 a.m. and were likely to continue for many more hours at the scene of the mass murder.

When the police arrived in answer to a call from the house a gruesome sight met their eyes as blood from the dead and wounded men saturated the blankets which covered them. Not one of the men had had a chance to defend himself, this being apparent from their postures, which denoted that they had been sleeping when attacked.

There was no clue this morning as to the identity of the attackers, whose task was made an easy one owing to the fact that there were no people, except the watchman, in the lane at the time they drove up to the house.

The wounded men were Lee Yung-wong, wounded in the chest, Chang Zao-zun, in the leg, Zing Su-min, suffering from three wounds in the body and Sung Yang-zao, sustaining minor injuries to his leg.

Although no motive had been given for the mass arrest of the bank employees, Chinese circles yesterday believed that the men had been taken to be held as hostages against any other terroristic activities directed against officials of the new regime.

According to reports, the bank employees were arrested shortly after two cars had stopped at the entrance to the lane in which the quarters were. Many Japanese and Chinese jumped out of the vehicles and rushed to the dormitory where they took the sleeping bank clerks.

Bank Official Assassinated

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

The Sinza district was the scene of a political assassination yesterday morning when Ler Tien-chuen, 66, head of the Development Board of the Central Reserve Bank, was shot and killed by a lone and unidentified gunman who had lain in wait for him and who fired one shot at him at close range outside his home 55/62 Sinza Road. The assailant immediately took to flight. A few Chinese in the alley outside the victim's home were questioned by the police, who were seeking to establish the identity of the killer.

The murder was committed at about 8.15 a.m. when the victim was leaving his home to go to his office. No sooner had he stepped out of his house into the alleyway before he was fired at and collapsed in a heap with a bullet wound in his chest. He was rushed to the Paulun Hospital, but died on the way.

The deceased, who was a native of Shaoshing, the famous wine producing centre, was an elderly statesman and was at one time secretary of Mr. Liang Hsiung-ao, the head of the former "Reformed Government" before the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei Government in Nanking.

The successful attempt made on the life of the bank official marked one of a series of attacks on employees of the bank during its month of existence following its establishment by the Nanking Government. The victim yesterday was at one time divisional chief of Nanking's Finance Ministry.

Owing to the early hour there were only a few people in the alleyway where the shooting took place, which made it difficult for the police to secure an accurate description of the assailant. A week ago, it will be recalled, an employee of the bank was shot and killed in the French Concession.

Armed Robber Killed In Gun-Battle

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

One armed robber was killed and three others arrested last night when a gang was surprised in a house at 62 South Wush Road last night. The gang, of five or six men, entered the house shortly after 6.30, and intimidated the occupants, stealing a sum of money and jewellery. A Chinese watchman became suspicious when he saw the men enter, and raised an alarm. A party of police immediately attended, and surprised the gang as it was leaving.

Two of the men, who had pistols, attempted to resist the police, and fired several shots. When the constables replied they killed one of the men outright, and arrested the other. Both pistols and several rounds of ammunition were seized.

In the meantime the other members of the gang had dispersed. Later in the evening, however, detectives made investigations and raided several houses in another district, where two other members of the gang were arrested. Most of the stolen property was recovered from these houses.

Nanking Threat To Terrorists

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

Forebodingly foreshadowing drastic measures to be taken by the new Nanking regime to stop alleged Chungking terrorist activities consequent upon the financial struggle between China's peace and war fronts in Shanghai which resulted in the wholesale arrest of Chungking bank employees on Saturday, a threat has been made by the Ministry of Police of the new regime that all officials and employees of financial organizations in Shanghai affiliated with Chungking will be rounded up if Chungking does not stop carrying out its alleged terrorist programme here.

In the statement which contains the threat and which is published by the new regime press, it is stated that for self-defence and to keep order and peace in Shanghai, further wholesale detention of Chungking bank employees will be effected. Nanking says that the detention of 128 employees of the Bank of China on Saturday while they were in their dormitories in Jessfield Road is a "self-defence" and not retaliatory measure against terrorist attacks made on the new regime's bank and its employees in Shanghai.

Nanking offers a \$10,000 reward for those who may be able to arrest the assassins of Mr. Sheng Ming, late department head of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Kiangsu Road who was shot dead near his residence in Yu Yuen Road on March 14. The reward notice was published yesterday in the "Central China Daily News" side by side with the funeral announcement of the late Mr. Lao Tung, a department head of the Central Reserve Bank recently assassinated by Nanking, who was also shot near his home in Sinza Road last week. The on-officiating ceremony in honour of the late Mr. Lao was held yesterday morning.

Step Explained

The Ministerial statement from Nanking explains that it has taken an extraordinary step to make wholesale arrests of Chungking employees because the police have been forced to do so. It is recalled that following the bombing and shooting which occurred in the new regime's bank in Shanghai some weeks ago, Mr. Li Shih-chuen, the Minister, made a statement urging the people to take note of the situation but refrained from taking retaliatory measures. It is alleged that the terrorist situation has gone from bad to worse, forcing Nanking to make arrests in a wholesale manner so as to enable relatives of those arrested to realize that all government employees are co-related to their fate, although they themselves are innocent.

The step, it is said, will also make it known to all that the Chinese people have their "common demand" and are entitled to "common protection," it is said. The 128 Bank of China employees who are given the "penalty of restriction of freedom" and detained admittedly without any fault of their own, will also make Settlement authorities understand the cause and effect of unhappy incidents and their responsibilities, it is stated. When peace and order have been restored in the Settlement, "we will at once restore freedom of those bank employees detained." Safety and comforts of the detained persons are said guaranteed. The statement asks all Chungking bank employees in Shanghai to urge Chungking to stop terrorist activities at once.

Murders Blamed on Nanking

Chinese dailies in sympathy with Chungking lashed out in most fierce attacks against the detention and hinted that the wholesale murder of Chungking bank employees in Avenue Joffre might be attributed to Nanking's action. It was said that those killed in Avenue Joffre did not even know why they should have been killed, having been transferred to Shanghai only a few days ago. One report stated that terrorists might have mistaken the bank employees for those of the Farmers Bank of China. Both farmers' banks are affiliated with Chungking. The editorial of the "Cheng Yen Pao" was most critical in tone, proposing to start a public contribution campaign to raise \$100,000 for the families of those killed. The paper contributed \$1,000 to start the campaign.

Informed Chinese sources do not believe that the incidents will cause a suspension of operations of Chungking banks in Shanghai, it being asserted that many bank employees detained on Saturday were later released. All branches of Chungking institutions in Shanghai are expected by the same sources to continue their work as usual today, although in the case of the Bank of China the reduced staff will mean extra work for those employees not detained. Most of the detained employees are said

Pootung Officials Shot by Gunman

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

The Sinza district echoed with two shots at 12.15 p.m. yesterday when an unidentified Chinese gunman shot and wounded Tsu Ching-kung, believed to be a member of the Pootung Special Service Section, and Tsung Tse-dong, of the Pootung Police Information Section on Stone Bridge Road, near West Soochow Road. As soon as the shooting became known, a party of U.S. Marines, in whose sector the attempt was made, arrived on the scene and threw a cordon around the area. Thorough search, however, failed to reveal the assailant.

The victims were taken to Paulun Hospital in an S.F.D. emergency ambulance, with the Pootung official suffering from a wound in the shoulder. The other man was not expected to recover, being hit in the back with the bullet penetrating the intestines and emerging from the side.

According to investigations, the two men had just entered the Settlement from Chapei and were half way between Sinza and Stone Bridge Roads when the assailant, dressed in an ordinary Chinese gown, appeared on the scene and fired two shots, wounding both men. Taking advantage of the commotion created, he took to his heels and disappeared in a westerly direction. A witness stated to the police that he had seen him entering a lane leading to North Chengtu Road.

The attempt occurred just a few yards from an American Marine post on the Stone Bridge and the crime was communicated to the Marine Headquarters. A few minutes later, a party of Marines arrived at the scene and carried out a search of the area. The assailant, however, escaped.

Although one of the victims was attached to the Pootung Special Service Section, detectives investigating the case stated yesterday that they did not believe that the crime had been committed on political grounds, but that some personal grudge was the motive, for the shooting. Investigations continued yesterday, but no clue as to the identity of the gunman had been found.

Y.P.S. Hotel Crime

Meanwhile, detectives from the Louza police continued investigating the mysterious shooting of two Chinese at the Y.P.S. Hotel, at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Hankow Roads, at 11.15 p.m. on Wednesday. The identity of the two men was learned yesterday. One of them was Zung Nyoh-siang, 37-year old native of Shantung and formerly of S.C.P. 2015 at the Hongkong Station seven years ago. The other man was Mau Nyoh-zung, 36-year old native of Kompo.

It was revealed yesterday that the two men had rented the room at the Y.P.S. Hotel and were in company of two other Chinese when the assassins entered the room. These two Chinese, however, had disappeared and no traces of them could be found yesterday.

It was believed that the murdered men knew their assailants well, for extra glasses with tea were found in the room. The exact number of gunmen remained a mystery even yesterday, but it was presumed that two had gone into the room, while a third man remained on the lookout.

Both men were shot in the head and were pronounced dead at the Lester Chinese Hospital on their arrival there.

Rich Chinese Merchant Kidnapped by Gang

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Kidnappers struck again yesterday morning at 8.30 when Mr. Chow Chi tse, wealthy Chinese merchant, was carried away by four men just as he was leaving his home to go to his office at 8 Rue du Consulat.

Investigations opened by detectives revealed that the victim, riding in his private rickshaw, bearing licence No. 2822, was coming out of Lane 77 Connaught Road when he was stopped by four gangsters, one of whom was armed. He was pushed into a waiting car. The vehicle was then driven away in a westerly direction.

The victim is 39 years of age and a native of Ningpo. He is said to be wealthy and in the cotton business. The crime, it was believed, had been committed for ransom, since the victim was not known to belong to any organizations.

to be unmarried, occupying small positions in the bank. Meanwhile, Chungking's reaction is keenly awaited by Chinese circles here.

Ships from Hankow Arrive Here

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

While many third party steamers have been detained in Hankow for many months by the local authorities there, at least three steamers owned by Portuguese interests are now reported to have arrived in Shanghai from the treaty port in Hupoh having secured permission from the local authorities.

After securing permission from the military authorities in Hankow, the three vessels started their trip to Shanghai on March 14 and arrived at their destination on Tuesday afternoon. Since they had been anchored in Hankow for three years they need repair. The three cargo boats are anchored in Pootung and at the Whangpoo Wharf.

This is the first batch of third party steamers stranded in Hankow ever to arrive in this city during the past three years, it is said. It is hinted that the three steamers have been rented by a Japanese firm which condition might have helped them to regain freedom of navigation to Shanghai.

Steamers Held

It is stated by the Shing Sheng News Agency that since the Japanese have just enlarged the scope of their blockade activities along the China sea coast to the extent of refusing to allow steamers to obtain Customs papers for goods destined for Hankow and Tungshih, steamers detained by the Japanese along the coast may not be easily released contrary to a rumour.

Four freighters owned by foreign interests in Shanghai and detained by the Japanese off the Chekiang coast for more than 10 days, are rumoured to have been freed but the report asserts that shipping interests concerned have not yet obtained confirmation. It is generally believed that the Japanese will be more strict in supervising shipping in keeping with their blockade policy, the report asserts.

Dutch Ships Released From Hankow

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Three Dutch ships, the Sado, Wilhelmnia and Beatrix, arrived in Shanghai last week from Hankow, where they had been tied up by the Japanese blockade since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937. It is understood that the ships were only released on condition that they should be available for charter to the Japanese authorities for a year.

All the ship are small freighters, useful for trading along the coast or on rivers and it is significant that should the Japanese be in need of ships of this character, there must exist such ships. An official of Veritas and Company, agents for the ships, refused to confirm the story, although he admitted that the ships had been brought to Shanghai for the purpose of re-chartering.

He would give no explanation as to why the vessels had finally been released by the Japanese authorities after being tied up for so long in Hankow.

Japan's Problems Hinge On China War

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

Stressing that the great issues facing Japan today including the southern question hinge on the China Conflict, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, in a press interview on Tuesday, declared that a settlement of the China Conflict will automatically bring about a settlement of Japan's outstanding problems.

According to yesterday morning's edition of the "Taikoku," General Hata declared that the Japanese forces have only two major policies, namely, to aid the National Government to maintain its healthy development, and to carry out strategic operations to a successful conclusion.

CHINESE in Shanghai on March 21, commemorated the fourteenth anniversary of the occupation of Wao-sung and Shanghai by the Kuomintang army, during General Chiang Kai-shek's famous Northern Expedition which eventually resulted in the overthrowing of the northern warlords then in power throughout the country. No meetings were held, but Chinese public bodies and schools declared a holiday. The Chinese press urged the populace to follow their leader during the national crisis and to contribute money to swell the war chest.

General Chamber of Commerce

Great Difficulties Placed in Way of Traders in China by Japanese Restrictions, Says Report

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

The committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has issued its report for 1940, and deals comprehensively with the situation which existed in this city last year. The report is of particular interest in that its views are subscribed to by members of 15 nationalities, including Japanese. The report opens with a general discussion of important events in China in the past year, and goes on to especially mention conditions in Shanghai.

"The Nanking Government headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei was formally installed during the latter part of 1940 and on November 28, 1940, Mr. Wang Ching-wei was made President by an act of the Central Political Council, and on November 30 he and Gen. N. Abe signed a treaty of "Basic Relations" between the Nanking Government and Japan. The signing took place at Nanking and later a triple declaration of mutual recognition between Japan, China and Manchukuo was signed. The officials of the new regime assumed control of the two Chinese Law Courts in the French Concession, Shanghai, i.e., the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court and the Second Special District Court, following an Agreement between the local French authorities and the Japanese.

"The Nanking regime had previously announced that any decisions issued by these two courts and the First Special District Court of Shanghai (International Settlement) would not be recognized by them and that the only legal Courts were those inaugurated by the Nanking Government in Nantao, etc.

"Early in January 1941 the premises on the Bund formerly occupied by the Central Bank of China, and later by a Municipal Council School for Chinese, were taken over by officials of the new regime and a branch of the new Central Reserve Bank of the Nanking Government was opened there.

Difficult Situation

"By obtaining control of the Chinese District Courts of Law within the French Concession, and by the opening of the New Central Reserve Bank of China, the Nanking Government has succeeded in creating a situation, the fear of which for a considerable time has been a menace to the market, and which situation may be roughly described as follows: with a plentiful supply of National currency in circulation, due to unavailing war inflation, it was only natural that the feeling of uncertainty created in the minds of the Chinese business community, in anticipation of the above, promoted a lack of confidence in the ability of the Chungking Government to maintain a steady exchange value of their currency and resulted in a frenzied demand for shares and for commodities which at least in the case of cotton yarn was far in excess of consumption. In other words a demand to hold shares and commodities in preference to cash balances.

Restricted Shipping

"Local shipping was again severely restricted during 1940, partly as the result of the effects of hostilities in Europe, but mainly as the result of the China incident.

"The movement of cargo between Shanghai and North China ports was again far below normal. The export trades from the north suffer from lack of communication between the interior and shipping ports, while import regulations restricted the movement of cargo from Shanghai to the north.

"Trade from Shanghai to the south was practically limited to the Shanghai-Hongkong trade, the former large importing centres of Canton and Swatow still being closed to freighters, other than Japanese. Trade between Shanghai and Indo-China suffered from political events in the latter area.

"Local shipping trades between Shanghai and points on the Chekiang and Fukien coasts and in the Yangtze Delta, which had sprung up following the hostilities in 1937, have now been brought to a standstill due to the blockade.

"The Yangtze remained entirely closed to other than Japanese shipping despite the fact that merchandise was moving in both directions, but only under Japanese Military control.

Unfair Discrimination

"It is hardly practicable to make a useful survey of exports of China produce from Shanghai during the year just passed owing to the fact that facilities were granted to merchants of certain nationalities which were not available to others, with the result that a good part of the trading has been considerably surrounded by obscurity as to the origins and destinations of the various commodities exported. As far as concerns firms who had not the advantage of assist-

Yu Ya-ching Leaves Shanghai

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

A stir was created in Chinese circles in Shanghai yesterday when it was learned that Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, civic leader and philanthropist, had left for Hongkong without previous announcement. Foreshadowing political complications, well informed quarters in close touch with Mr. Yu revealed that in addition to the numerous circles launched in some Chinese circles against him in connection with his alleged hoarding of rice, another reason which prompted Mr. Yu to take his unheralded trip is that he is tired of public life in Shanghai, where he has been staying for about 60 years, although hope is held for his return here.

Mr. Yu published a long personal statement in several leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai yesterday, giving full accounts of the shipments of rice which he had ordered between August of 1940 and January 30 of this year, exonerating himself from the charges of hoarding and explaining that to buy rice is not to hoard rice. He bought more than 200,000 piculs of rice with \$10,000,000 to carry out the various rice relief measures, but he said that he was very much surprised to learn of the rumors spread against him.

Detailed Account

A very detailed account was published by Mr. Yu showing the time at which he bought the 21 shipments of rice, the cost with other expenditures tabulated in detail and the way he distributed and sold the rice. It was indicated in his report that much of the rice had been distributed to various philanthropic bodies (for which he had been requested to give rice relief), including the Shanghai Rice Distribution Committee which has been conducting the sale of cheap broken Saigon rice to the poor. He admitted having made a net profit of \$200,454, but he said in a footnote that he was in default since he had contributed more than \$400,000 for carrying out relief measures for his fellow natives of Ningpo.

He said that he did not oppose a study of his account books by outsiders and he hoped that people here would continue to buy rice either individually or collectively to meet the increasing demand for the staple food. After reading his advertisement those who wanted to see him found him absent from the city and it was then revealed that he had left the city several days before Chinese circles were told of his departure. Mr. Yu could not tell whether Mr. Yu would go to Manila or Chungking.

All Ties Not Severed

The same circles stated that at first Mr. Yu wanted to announce the severance of his relations with the many public bodies and administrative agencies in Shanghai in the same announcement which appeared in the press yesterday, but that persuasion of friends caused the leader to refrain from doing so. It was stated, therefore, that upon popular request Mr. Yu might be willing to return to Shanghai to guide the populace here after a few months' absence. It was said that Mr. Yu realized that there might be some trouble in connection with the municipal elections and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and Chinese Ratepayers Association had not been free from political molestation.

In view of his municipal and political affiliations, significance is attached to his sudden departure (although it was said he decided to leave the city some months ago) at the present time. The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement recently re-elected the five Chinese members of the Council, including Mr. Yu, but many months ago, a Chinese ratepayers' group affiliated with the new Chinese régime announced its intention to "readjust" the situation. Chinese members and committeemen of the Council received threatening letters asking them to resign, but of late activities of the new group have not been radical. After Mr. Yu's departure, developments in this connection are therefore worth watching.

Questioned regarding the sudden departure from Shanghai of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, an official of the S.M.C. yesterday stated that he is away temporarily.

Mr. Yu was the first Chinese councillor in the Settlement and has been one of the leading lights in the local Chinese community, having been engaged in philanthropic and other activities for the past few years.

The death occurred on January 1, at Barton-on-Sea, Hants, of Mr. William North, late of the National City Bank of New York, Tientsin, aged 55 years.



War Funds Studio.

XCDN Personalities

Miss Gylher Owen, who besides assisting at Radio Station XCDN, is an artist of distinction. She gave an exhibition of her work in aid of war funds on March 14 and 18 at the Metropole Hotel.

Yu Flight Causes Consternation

Shanghai, Mar. 25.

While informed Chinese circles in Shanghai are pessimistic about the outcome of present political developments in the city following the recent unheralded departure from the city of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, General Wu Te-chen, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, struck an optimistic tone on Sunday night at Chungking, declaring that he firmly believed that he would be able to celebrate the New Year of 1942 in Shanghai together with his Shanghai friends and relatives. He was loudly applauded, following his broadcast speech made at a dinner party held in his honour by his former colleagues in Shanghai now staying in Chungking.

According to a special telegram from the war-time capital published by the "Cheng Yen Pao," General Wu, now Minister of Overseas Affairs, specially made the speech for the consumption of the populace in Shanghai. He praised the populace here for the difficulties they have undergone in view of the changed situation, asserting that the Government would maintain the position of Shanghai as a foundation for national reconstruction and victory. He urged the Shanghai populace to keep up the unconquerable spirit, to fight for the victory and to turn a deaf ear to "poisoned propaganda."

Former Councillor Speaks

Mr. Eugene Y. P. Kiang, former member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, son-in-law of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who left Shanghai many months ago following the announcement of Nanking's blackout in which his name was mentioned also made an encouraging speech at the meeting. He praised the Shanghai populace for the courage displayed during the national crisis. He said that China had only one enemy, while all others were China's friends. He knew the difficulties faced by the Chinese in Shanghai and said that although some judges had been forced to change their loyalty, judges in the Settlement still carried on. He strongly urged British and American friends here to do whatever they can to look after the welfare of the Chinese.

Death of "Darkie" Chen Now Confirmed

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

It has been confirmed by reliable sources that "Darkie" Chen, well-known Chinese football player, crashed to his death on February 3 while piloting a plane from a certain war zone to Lanchow, states a Hongkong message to the "Cheng Yen Pao." The mishap was due to poor visibility resulting from bad weather conditions.

Chinese sports circles in Hongkong and the Alumni Association of the Chi-nan National University in Hongkong, are preparing memorial services for Mr. Chen. Invitations have also been sent to British sports circles in Hongkong to hold a series of friendly matches, proceeds from which will be used to sponsor a "Darkie" Chen Scholarship. Arrangements for the friendly matches are being undertaken by Mr. Lee Wai-tong, veteran Chinese football player who is well-known in Shanghai, the report concludes.

Economic Policy of Nanking Regime

Shanghai, Mar. 25.

Reliable information from well informed Chinese quarters and the Chinese press now indicates that the new Nanking regime is quickly gaining the upper hand in extending its influence over the financial, commercial and even political life of the Chinese populace in Shanghai as the absence from the city of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has left the Chinese here virtually without even civic leadership. The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the Settlement is anxiously awaiting information and instructions from Hongkong where Mr. Wang Siao-lai, chairman of the Association has been staying. Mr. Yu also has arrived there.

While the threat to round up all Chungking bank employees in Shanghai has been made by the new regime if the alleged Chungking terrorist programme is continued here, the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce Readjustment Committee, a Nanking organization which is trying to take the place of the Chamber here affiliated with Chungking, has now enforced a set of new "Regulations Governing the Certification of Transportation and Taxation of Commercial Commodities" requiring merchants here to obtain certificates from the new regime in all import and export transactions. Detention of goods will be in order if they are found not accompanied with certificates given by the Chamber group.

These regulations, if faithfully enforced, will virtually bring all Chinese trade associations under Nanking's control and they are at least applicable in occupied districts and Shanghai if merchants wish to sell their goods in Nanking-controlled areas, informed Chinese circles believe. Merchants who wish to trade in occupied districts as the blockade renders it difficult for them to trade with other areas, will be forced to become members of the new regime Chamber since the regulations also provide that those who wish to obtain new certificates must register with the Committee, elect representatives to attend the Committee meetings and pay membership fees.

Offices Raided

The old Chinese Chamber of Commerce offices in Hongkong Road were recently raided by a group of politically inspired Chinese supported by the Japanese and since then Nanking declared that it had taken over the Chamber. Mr. Wang Siao-lai who is concurrently chairman of the raided Chamber has been absent from the city since the occupation of China by the Japanese. The old Chamber once announced that it would carry out part of its duties in Hongkong and the new regulations enforced by the Nanking group will, therefore, leave local merchants at a cross roads as to what to do exactly to meet administrative requirements in order to trade.

Fears are also entertained by informed Chinese sources interviewed that taking opportunity of the absence of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, the new ratepayers' group affiliated with Nanking may demand the re-election of Chinese officials of the Council in its favour seeing that the Japanese are demanding more representation. There is such a likelihood although officially Nanking has not yet announced its intentions in this connection, it is said. It is also stated that Mr. Yu is by far the most influential Chinese in Council affairs and his absence leaves the other four Chinese members of the Council (recently re-elected together with Mr. Yu by the present Chinese Ratepayers' Association) without leadership. Chinese reports from Hongkong quote Mr. Yu as saying that he wishes to go to Chungking to make a report realizing that the "environment in Shanghai is bad." Inquiries made with the Association yesterday brought the answer that "we are awaiting instructions from Hongkong."

Chinese Shot While Smuggling Rice

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Two Chinese trying to smuggle some native rice into the Settlement from military were shot dead by the Japanese on Tuesday. Wednesday, it was reported yesterday by the "Sin Wan Pao." Their bodies had not been claimed by relatives late in the evening of Thursday.

They bought more than 10 catties of native rice from Shaocha village near Siccawei and were trying to smuggle the rice into the Settlement to obtain a small profit when they were shot near the railway crossing in Chungshun Road, Chapel. It was stated.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Concession Trams, Busses Strike

French Utility Co. Experiences Another Strike ;
Employees of C.G.O.C. in Short-Lived Tie-Up

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

A COMPLETE tie-up of transportation facilities loomed in the French Concession and International Settlement yesterday as first the employees of the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai, operating trams and buses in the Concession, and then those of the China General Omnibus Company went on strike to paralyze transport in a vast area of the city. No strike was threatened by employees of the Shanghai Tramways Company, it was learned from reliable sources.

The employees of the China General Omnibus Co. returned to work at 6.10 p.m., however, without having presented any demands to the management.

Questioned on a possible reason for the dispute, Mr. R. G. Currie, secretary of the company, stated that, perhaps, it might have been connected with rice distribution among the employees. Up to Monday, Mr. Currie said, the company supplied every worker with half a bushel of rice at a cost of \$15, with the management paying the difference themselves. On Monday, the employees were informed that the management could not continue to supply the rice, and offered the employees a rice allowance, calculated at Municipal Council rates. This arrangement found the employees agreeable, but a hitch developed when they found that they could not buy the rice in quantities desirable, i.e. half a bushel at a time.

The trouble started at 1.15 p.m. when the strikers of the company, about 800 in number, refused to continue with their work and sent out pickets to stop drivers and conductors from carrying out their duties. They were successful in this attempt and the bus employees started leaving their vehicles just where they were at the time. Seven intimidators were arrested in the Louza district by the police as they picked buses in that district.

These seven men were strikers of the company who, when the strike broke out, boarded a bus and went out to call bus drivers and conductors to join in the dispute. A call was put through to all the stations and they were finally arrested in the Louza district. They were released when the workers of the company went back to work.

Abandoned Vehicles

The streets in the International Settlement presented an unusual sight as scores of buses were seen abandoned. Bubbling Well district was the most affected, with approximately 50 buses left near St. George's. Further up, near Tifeng Road, another 30 were lined up. Buses also were abandoned on Connaught and Honan Roads, but they were gradually removed to the depot.

The French Concession trams and buses went on strike suddenly, at 10.40 o'clock in the morning, when the motormen and conductors left their vehicles in the streets. As soon as the employees of the company had struck, the French Police detailed guards to the depot and general offices of the company. These were accompanied by an armoured car. Up to a late hour, however, no incidents had been reported.

Questioned about the dispute, Mr. J. Favret, manager of the company, stated that the employees had asked for an increase in wages and high cost of living allowance yesterday morning. They were told that it would take some time to reach a decision in connection with this and were promised a reply by next Monday. This did not satisfy them and they left their work.

Mr. Favret confirmed a report stating that technicians of the company had been on a "go-slow" strike on Tuesday afternoon. This, too, had been the result of representations for more pay. An agreement, however, was reached and the technicians went back to work that same afternoon. Yesterday morning the situation was normal and trams and buses were taken out as usual. Later in the morning, however, representatives of the workers made demands for increases in pay and allowances. When an immediate reply was refused they struck and got all the other employees, including those of the power plant, to quit work. The action was unprecedented and passengers of trams and buses found themselves alone in abandoned vehicles in the middle of the streets. The motormen and conductors had simply got off and walked away. No incidents whatever were noted.

No Skeleton Service

As soon as the French Police were informed of the dispute, a guard was sent to the depot and offices of the company. The number of strikers mounted to over 2,000. The office personnel and the employees of the

waterworks, however, were not affected by the strike. It was learned yesterday that, unless a quick solution to the dispute would be found, the management would hire Russians in order not to disrupt electric service in the Concession.

The abandoned trams were gradually brought to the depot by foreign inspectors of the company, this being done en masse, with one vehicle towing five or six trams to the Avenue Dubail depot. No skeleton service would be out on the streets, it was learned from the management, although the sight of foreigners driving buses to the depot, accompanied by details of police, started rumours going to the effect that the company would attempt to run vehicles just as it did during the last strike, when, it may be recalled, trams and buses, manned by the non-striking employees and hired strike-breakers, served the residents of the Concession for some time, being finally removed when assaults against the employees became too frequent.

Meanwhile, the strike of Chinese blockmakers continued yesterday, with about 1,000 being affected by the dispute. The engravers made several demands, including one for regular hours being limited to eight a day. Other representations included increases in pay and rice allowances. The workers declared a "go-slow" strike on Tuesday, but the dispute flared into a general strike yesterday morning when the managers of the establishments failed to make definite replies to their employees.

No less than 40 small weaving factories continued remain idle yesterday. This dispute involved about 2,000 employees in the International Settlement and French Concession. The dispute was climaxed on Tuesday afternoon when some 60 strikers visited Mei Fong Dyeing Factory at 112 Penang Road and attempted to intimidate the workers. They were finally evicted by the police, who arrested 57 strikers.

Strike Spread

Mar. 21.
The strike at the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai spread yesterday as the employees of the waterworks plant, operated by the company, left their jobs at 12 noon. This brought the total number of strikers to well above the 2,000 mark. M. J. Favret, general manager of the company, stated yesterday that there had been no striking change in the situation, this being exactly the same as on the first day of the dispute. Police guards at the depots, plants and general offices of the company remained yesterday and would not be removed unless a settlement was reached.

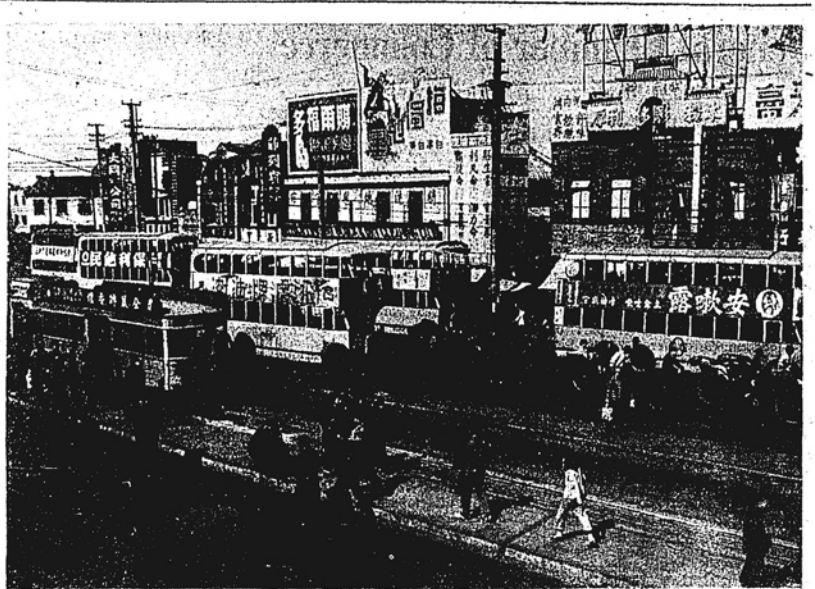
Questioned if anybody was mediating either on the part of the management or the workers, M. Favret replied in the negative. No official demands had been received and no negotiations had been opened, he added.

The company engaged Russians to help during the dispute and the electric supply had not been impaired by the strike. It was also hoped that the strike of the employees of the waterworks plant would not affect water distribution in the Concession. The conditions of service of the employees of the Shanghai Tramways Co. were discussed by the management of the company and the representatives of workers yesterday, and this gave ground to rumours and another strike loomed on the Shanghai horizon.

Representations Made

Approached by a reporter of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. A. A. Ewing, manager of the company, denied a report that the workers had asked for a 150 per cent. increase in salaries, but confirmed other reports that the workers had made representations to the management. No immediate threat of a labour dispute at the company was anticipated.

The labour situation in the Settlement saw a slight change yesterday when about 70 employees of the Zang Foo Iron Works at 556 Macao Road returned to their jobs after a brief strike. According to information



Abandoned Buses

The sudden strike of the employees of the China General Omnibus on March 19, resulted in scores of vehicles being lined up in various places of the Settlement. The above photo shows buses abandoned at the St. George's terminus. The strike ended shortly after 6 p.m. when the workers resumed work.

obtainable, the settlement found both the management and employees satisfied.

The 2,000 employees of small weaving factories in the French Concession and International Settlement were still idle yesterday. The strike forced about 50 factories to suspend operations. No settlement was envisaged by Chinese circles yesterday.

Others to join the strike movement were 120 employees of the Hwa Zung Ting Printing Co. at 1482 Avenue Edward VII. The printers refused to continue with their work on Wednesday when their demands for more pay were rejected by the management.

The blockmakers, about 1,000 in number, returned to work yesterday morning, their demands having been accepted by their employers. The dispute started on Tuesday when the workers went on a "go-slow" strike. A general tie-up flared up on Wednesday, but negotiations brought the strike to a successful end on Wednesday evening, with the workers promising to return to their jobs.

Water, Electricity Maintained

Mar. 22.
The strike of operatives of the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai entered into its third day yesterday with French military units assisting the police in maintaining surveillance over the plant of the company in Avenue Dubail. Normal supply of water and electricity by the company was seen yesterday, despite the spread of the strike from workers of the company's transportation facilities to the power and water plants.

The company in the meanwhile has engaged the services of a number of Russians who have been retained as an emergency crew. As in the case of a previous strike of workers of the company, the French Police have kept a rigid watch over the company's head office and plant to prevent any possible attempt at violence by the strikers or third parties.

According to a Japanese report, a social movement committee has ordered the workers employed in the operation of the company's buses and trams in the French Concession to desist from adopting drastic action pending a reply from the company regarding the demands of the strikers. The committee is also reported to have asked the workers to call off the strike, while the Shanghai General Labour Union is closely watching developments and is keeping in touch with labour unions in the French Concession.

Situation Unchanged

Mar. 23.
The strike situation at the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai was unchanged yesterday, according to M. J. Favret, general manager of the company, who stated that no negotiations had been opened between the management and the striking employees of the concern.

The electric and water plants continued to be operated by the foreign

staff, aided by Russian strike breakers, and no shortage of either service was being anticipated. Police guards, however, continued to be present at the depot, electric and water plants, and the general offices of the company. No incidents whatever have yet taken place.

The strike of the company has forced many French Concession residents to seek various means of transport, and those living in the vicinity of Avenue Foch have been but little inconvenienced. Others, however, are forced to pay high fares to rickshaws, who are reaping money at the expense of the unfortunates who are left with no other alternative than to walk.

The dispute entered its fourth day yesterday and the outlook was pessimistic as no end of it could be seen. Chinese reports stated that the workers had on several occasions approached the management for a revision of service conditions and that when these had not been reviewed, they struck.

The labour situation on the whole remained the same yesterday, with the dispute at the Millington's, Ltd. being still unsettled. An official of the company stated yesterday that about 150 employees struck on Friday, their demands being in the form of a higher rice allowance. Asked whether anyone had been mediating to bring the dispute to an end, the official answered in the negative and added that he could not say just when an agreement would be reached.

Becoming Serious

Mar. 24.
The strike of the employees of the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai, which is threatening to become the most serious to be experienced by the company, will enter its sixth day at 10.40 a.m. today, without any developments whatsoever being reported.

Questioned on the situation, M. J. Favret, general manager of the company, stated that there had been absolutely no change from that of Saturday. In other words, no official demands had yet been presented by the strikers and no negotiations had been opened.

Although the strike has affected both the power and waterworks plants of the company, these services continued to operate normally yesterday, and no shortage was being expected. The work was being carried out by the foreign staffs, aided by Russian strike breakers.

The various plants of the company and general offices continued to remain under guard yesterday, with French police and soldiers keeping on the alert against any untoward incidents. None has so far occurred and no trouble is anticipated.

The dispute, involving more than 2,000 Chinese employees of the company, broke out on Wednesday morning when motormen, drivers and conductors left their vehicles in the streets and refused to continue with their work. They were followed by the workers of the power plant on the same day. The waterworks department of the company became involved on Thursday when Chinese employees joined the strikers to bring about a general tie-up of the company.

Although it was reported on several occasions that negotiations had been

started by the management, this was denied by M. Favret, who stated that no demands whatsoever had been officially lodged with the management by the strikers.

Other labour conflicts, the majority of which are the result of demands for higher rice allowance, were without a change yesterday. These included smaller Chinese concerns and involved approximately 2,000 workers, most of them being employees of small weaving factories.

Negotiations Proceeding

Mar. 25.
The strike at the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai continued yesterday, marking the sixth day of the dispute. It was learned, however, that the strikers had been prepared to resume work at all plants pending further negotiations with the management.

According to reports emanating from circles close to the striking employees, the latter were ready to start work yesterday morning, but changed their plans when they learned that workers, detained by the French Police for intimidation, others, had not been released. Questioned about this, an official of the French Police stated that only one intimidator was being held by the police.

Chinese papers reported yesterday that the strikers had held a meeting at Nantao on Friday and that it had been decided to submit three demands to the management. One was in connection with increase of pay. The second demanded reinstatement of dismissed employees, while the third was for the release of a worker, who had been arrested.

Despite constant denials by the management that negotiations had been opened, Chinese sources stated yesterday that they had been proceeding since the evening of March 21.

Local labour fronts were being threatened with another strike as it was learned that chauffeurs of four household removing companies had asked for increase in pay and better treatment. A reply to these demands is expected this morning.

Chinese press yesterday featured another labour riot. It was reported that about 100 strikers of the Yi Sung Weaving and Dyeing Factory at 380/1 Route Conty entered the premises on Saturday and smashed the machinery. Twelve rioters were arrested by the French Police. It was reported, Questioned about this, however, an official of the French Police denied that a riot had occurred.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight March 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 18 and Chinese 1030. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 4; cerebrospinal fever 2 and measles one. Chinese, tuberculosis 81; measles 23; typhoid fever 13; beri-beri 8; influenza 4; diphtheria 3; dysentery 3; relapsing fever 2; paratyphoid fever 2 and cerebrospinal fever, typhus fever one each.

Solution to Rice Problem Urged

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

The eyes of all Chinese in Shanghai are focussed on the meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council to be held to-morrow at which, it is hoped by Chinese circles and the press, the serious rice problem will find an adequate solution. Providing much food for thought and giving much inside information, the Chinese press continues its campaign against influential profiteers and the "National Herald" even editorially proposes that the populace here should be organized in order to supervise the authorities in enforcing anti-profiteering regulations. Although it is urged that the big profiteers and hoarders be brought to book, it is warned that caution should be used so that the populace will not face the danger of having their rice now stored in Settlement godowns moved to godowns located in areas beyond the influence of Settlement authorities.

Admitting that there may be some difficulties to be faced by Settlement authorities since most of the big rice godowns are located along the waterfront in Pootung and Yangtzepoo area, Chinese circles think that any rough measures aimed at checking the contents of rice godowns in the Settlement may force cunning profiteers to move their cargo to areas outside the Settlement control. It is hoped therefore that pressure may be brought to bear upon big hoarders most of whom live in the foreign areas here explaining the seriousness of their offence so that they may voluntarily sell their cargo before a certain date. It is alleged that 05 per cent. of the hoarders are bankers.

"Hypocrites, Philanthropists"

It is urged that the authorities should also seek cooperation of the various foreign firms doing the transportation job for big rice buyers and hoarders. It is explained in this connection that two kinds of people are doing speculation work in the rice market, namely, those who have much idle money at their disposal and those who are simply, made use of by rice speculators. In order to do away with the first menace to the people's livelihood here, the authorities should negotiate with foreign firms with which the hoarders place their orders for foreign rice. To check the activities of hirelings of big profiteers and speculators the "face" question should never be taken into consideration and they must be sanctioned through a meeting to be held by rice merchants, transportation managers and other co-related people themselves under the supervision of the authorities.

Speaking ironically of the big profiteers, the "National Herald" says that they are those who know, execute and violate the law, meaning that they are so influential and that they occupy a "three-in-one" position in society. Public sanction never applies to them, it is complained, while small profiteers are brought to book. They are hypocrites and philanthropists too and would urge people to buy rice collectively, it is said. They may be hiding in the very offices of municipal organizations "like a chain" around the neck of the populace. The paper urges that action rather than words will tell to solve the problem for empty talks will simply encourage profiteers to go on.

Cause and Effect

Informed Chinese circles believe that the law of cause and effect does not apply clearly in the rice market in respect to price increase it being asserted that high prices quoted at producing centres sometimes do not count much in fixing prices in Shanghai, for once when merchants at producing districts know that profiteers in Shanghai are selling their cargo at a high price they also increase their prices thus resulting in an all-round price-increasing campaign even in occupied areas where people may obtain the grain with comparative ease. It is pointed out that big profiteers sometimes send men to the market buying all rice they can obtain at a price so artificially increased that small sellers usually fall into their trap and leaving little rice for rice hongs and other legitimate buyers.

The wrong assertion in foreign circles that to have highly-priced rice is better than to have none is said to have also affected the price situation by encouraging profiteers. And the third cause of the increase of price is that realizing that the value of the dollar is decreasing, the hoarders would like to part with their cash in exchange for rice with the result that the harder people can buy foreign exchange, the higher the price of rice goes. Foreign firms engaged in obtaining supplies are said to constitute the fourth cause of the price increase because they are alleged to have given difficult terms to those who place orders. They do not run any risk, but would receive half of the price money before the cargo arrives, it is stated.



Same Thing

BY SAPAJOU

S.M.C. Discuss Rice Situation

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

Measures for alleviating the lot of the Chinese population dependent on rice for their subsistence owing to the critical rice situation were discussed at a full meeting yesterday afternoon of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A communique issued after the meeting stated: The Rice Problem was discussed in Council yesterday afternoon and the need for positive and early measures to improve the situation was unanimously agreed upon.

The Council has considered reports and recommendations of its Supplies Committee and also a communication which that Committee had received from the local Rice Price Fixing Committee. Before, however, embarking upon a new course of action in which the interest of neighbouring authorities is involved and where their cooperation will be needed, members of Council felt it necessary to re-examine for themselves the potential far-reaching effects of many suggestions under consideration. This re-examination is being conducted by two of their number and an early decision by the Council may be expected.

Constantly rising levels of rice prices are the subject of keen public criticism and the Council is much influenced by public feelings expressed on this subject but it must be appreciated that the roots of the problem lie in transportation from producing centres, the maintenance of adequate stocks in Shanghai and their distribution and constant circulation through channels legitimately engaged in the rice trade. The experience and goodwill of genuine traders is essential to any solution of this problem and it may be anticipated that the Council will join its forces to theirs to eradicate abuses, to restore stability to the rice market, and ensure adequate supplies at a reasonable price.

Press Lashes Out

The sharp incline in the price of the cereal, which is at the back of all the labour troubles in Shanghai, has been engaging the attention of the Chinese press which has lashed out at the Municipal and other authorities here, characterizing their stand as lethargic and accusing them of showing an entire unconcern in a

problem vital to the Chinese population.

A Chinese economist recently suggested equality in distribution of the cereal as one solution to the problem which has become more acute with the shortage of rice offered for sale although it is reported that hoarders hold considerable stocks but refuse to unload their goods on the market, waiting for higher prices.

It has also been suggested, that direct orders for large quantities of rice be placed with Saigon and Rangoon to meet local requirements. It was suggested that the authorities of the Settlement and French Concession should charter vessels to transport the cereal owing to the transportation difficulties.

After the arrival of the rice, it was further suggested, the authorities concerned should distribute it among the shops to be sold in limited quantities which will ensure equality in distribution and remove all fears of a shortage.

Yu Ya-ching's Departure

Mar. 23.

The rice committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council again conferred yesterday morning to discuss the rice situation which took a decided turn for the worse two days ago when quotations were reported to have been suspended.

The sudden departure from Shanghai of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who has been actively engaged in trying to find a solution to the rice problem which has been sorely taxing the Municipal authorities is hailed among a section of the Chinese press as an augury of worse days to come in the complicated situation.

With labour deadlocks in progress and other strikes in the offing largely due to rice prices riding the crest, the Shanghai Municipal Council which met in full session a few days ago devoted not an inconsiderable part of its time to discussing the rice problem.

A few months ago representatives of the Council made futile attempts to persuade the Japanese military authorities here to allow the free entry into Shanghai of domestic rice, the arrival of which in large quantities, would immediately alleviate a harassing situation. Meanwhile, the import of rice from Saigon continued on a big scale and the cargo was sold at high prices due to higher freight and storage rates.

Matters were complicated, however, recently when reports went the rounds of Chinese circles that hoarders were refusing to release their stocks of the cereal preferring to hold out for exorbitant prices.

Quantities of the imported rice it was reported, got into Pootung godowns beyond the control and jurisdiction of the Settlement authorities.

Numerous Suggestions

Numerous suggestions have been put forward by Chinese economists, public spirited bodies and others recently to solve the rice problem. Impatient over the tardiness in Official action a section of the Chinese press has lashed out against the Municipal and other authorities, charging them with being lethargic over a problem of vital concern to an overwhelming majority of the populace.

More than one month ago the Municipal Council, it will be recalled, denounced profiteering in the grain and took definite action against cases where Chinese were proven to have made excessive profits in rice sales. The culprits were prosecuted and fined.

Russian Boys Still Held by Chinese

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Hopes for the release of four Russian boys, M. Chistohin, E. Gallunas, L. Alexieff and G. Poliakoff, who were arrested by the Chinese police in the Hungjao district on Thursday afternoon, were brighter yesterday. Mr. N. A. Ivanov, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee was reported to have seen officials of the Shanghai Municipality, who promised him to look into the matter.

The four boys, the eldest of whom is only sixteen years old, were hunting for birds' nests when they were arrested by the police. They were first taken to the Lincoln sub-station and were later transferred to Pootung. It was alleged that they had been beaten by the police.

Released

Mar. 25.

Four Russian boys, M. Chistohin, E. Gallunas, L. Alexieff and G. Poliakoff, who were arrested by Chinese police for hunting for birds' nests in Hungjao on Thursday, were finally released on Sunday after four days' detention in Pootung. The release came after Mr. N. A. Ivanov, chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, had seen officials of the Shanghai Municipality.

The four boys, it was reported, had been beaten up by the Chinese policemen and taken to Pootung where they had only bread and water for food.

Last Will of Gen. Metaxas Recalled

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

The last will to the nation of Gen. John Metaxas, the former Greek Prime Minister and national leader which was contained in one of the last addresses which he delivered in Athens when he called upon his people to make a "total effort" and repeated the paeon of the Salamis warriors, "now above all the battle," will be recalled on Tuesday, by Mr. Emmanouel P. Yannoulatos, Consul-General for Greece in Shanghai.

The occasion will be the anniversary of a great day in the long history of Greece, a day on which the Greek nation took up arms in 1821, for its freedom and independence.

"We are again faced with the same dangers to our liberty" declares Mr. Yannoulatos in a short and timely article, "the liberty and independence which we have so jealously striven to preserve through centuries. Therefore it is fitting for me to recall and for all Greeks to remember the inspiring words of our great and late leader and to dedicate ourselves to the carrying out of this, his last will to the nation, until victory and peace are obtained.

"Greece had steadfastly pursued a neutral policy in the European conflict. Our government strove for years to improve relations and maintain peace in the Balkans. For the sake of peace Greece has abstained from claiming territories which, though inhabited by Greeks for thousands of years, were held by Italy and Albania.

Ordeals Suffered

"For the last twenty years the Greek people suppressed all feelings of pain when they saw their brothers suffer unheard of indignities in these occupied territories. Our schools were closed, our young men and women were forced to learn Italian, our churches were shut and our priests expelled or imprisoned—yet the nation stood all these ordeals in agony without a murmur against the international treaties that were responsible for this abominable situation. And in addition, and in spite of all these, our late Prime Minister worked with zeal and energy for over four years to improve and cultivate relations with Italy.

"The world knows what has happened. Without any provocation and warning we were asked in the early hours of October 28, to hand to Fascist Italy the rest of our country. The reply given by the late General Metaxas on that memorable morning, would have been given to the Italian minister by every Greek man and woman in or outside of Greece.

National Anniversary

"And so this national anniversary finds Greece fighting again for her rights and independence, fighting for the right of people to live free and unmoled, fighting for the rights given by God to man; and will fight to the end. Even if Greece is overcome by the enemy, her honour will be preserved at all costs, her traditions will remain unscathed so that, come what may, she will continue to remain the symbol of liberty, honour, democracy and faith in God.

"Greeks today who think of victories or suffering Greece, will pay homage to our great friends who by their timely assistance, assistance that meant hardships to them, contributed to our victories—to Great Britain who has spared no effort to come to our assistance and to the great American democracy who has unreservedly given us wholehearted support; to the world in general which has applauded our victories, assisted our war relief organizations and given us material and moral support."

Mill-Owners Thanked By Council

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

The Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council has sent the following letter of appreciation to Mr. Wang Yu-ching, General Manager of the Foh Sing Flour Mill:—

"I have been informed by Mr. T. K. Ho, Deputy Secretary, that with effect from March 8 the Foh Sing Flour Mill has agreed to send 5,873 bags of flour daily except on Sundays at the cheap price of \$25 per bag of 50 lb, this arrangement to continue until a total of 250,000 bags has been sold.

"The Council wishes to thank you and the shareholders of your mill for this public-spirited action which brings a considerable measure of relief to the flour consuming public of Shanghai."

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Municipal Budget for 1941

Reduction of Preliminary Deficit of \$2,292,100
Excess of Expenditure Over Income Explained

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

CONSIDERING the desirability of reducing a preliminary deficit of \$2,292,100 being excess of expenditure over income in the amended estimates of the Shanghai Municipal Council for 1941, the treasurer has recommended that \$1,500,000 be earmarked from general reserve representing accumulated profits on sales of surplus land, difference in exchange on sterling balances as on December 31, last year, and a portion of the credits derived from the reconstitution of sinking funds in previous years.

Approval of this measure would reduce the deficit to a provisional figure of \$792,100 and it is conceivable that the reconstitution of sources of revenue by the sub-committee may produce sufficient additional revenue during the year and achieve the balanced budget that was earlier envisaged.

The above was disclosed in a statement released by the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday dealing with its 1941 budget; ordinary income and expenditure which will be followed later by a report with the extraordinary income and expenditure of the Council for the year.

Treasurer's Recommendation

The treasurer has recommended that no provision be made in the capital budget this year for the disposal of the estimated deficit on the ordinary budget of \$792,100. In his report the Treasurer stated that it should be borne in mind that the \$1,500,000 to be appropriated from general reserve is represented largely by assets temporarily frozen, but it is anticipated that surplus areas of land and the raising of loans will serve to liquidate the transfer before the end of the year.

The net deficit reflects a provisional deficit on Education Account of \$2,852,080 and an estimated surplus on general account of \$2,059,980. This seeming paradox it was stated, is due to the necessity for limiting the transfer of funds for educational purposes to the maximum permissible of the equivalent of a 2 per cent, rate and correlative proportion of land tax until such time as satisfactory measures for ensuring the adequate financing of educational requirements have been devised by the special sub-committee to examine and advise the Council regarding education policy and finance generally.

Report Approved by Council

The report dealing with the Treasurer's report on ordinary income and expenditure received by the Finance Committee and approved by the Council stated in effect:

The individual estimates of Municipal departments having been reviewed and approved by the relevant departmental committees, the Treasurer presented for the consideration of the Finance Committee at its meeting on March 17, the complete budget or ordinary income and expenditure for 1941.

In his report the Treasurer reminded members that the basis of increased taxation assessed last December for submission to the Ratepayers in special meeting was designed to achieve a balanced working budget for the year 1941. The realization of this expectation has unfortunately been disturbed by certain influences which he cited briefly as follows:

The larger number of employees exercising their option to take long leave during 1941 had been anticipated when this privilege was re-instituted; The necessity for raising a blanket appropriation to cover the additional cost of Police personnel assigned for duty in the newly constituted joint police force in the Western Extra-Settlement and the Russian Auxiliary Detachment.

The necessity for providing additional funds to cover impending revisions in the pay and allowances of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment. Remedial measures have been taken to rectify the position as far as it has been practicable to do so and action has been taken to provide for necessary additional expenditure within the narrowest possible compass. These measures consist primarily of:

A revision of revenue prospects in the light of more recent information.

The inclusion of \$200,000 under ordinary income—miscellaneous—in anticipation of sales of surplus scrap metal held by the Public Works Department following the replacement of a metal manhole and drain covers by concreteware ones. An adjustment of the long leave appropriations in the Police force estimates to reflect the lower number of employees that it is now anticipated will be able to leave Shanghai as compared with the original estimates.

Major items relating to the revised income and expenditure estimates were outlined in comparative statements accompanying the report.

A net deficit on the ordinary budget of some \$792,100 is provisionally anticipated on the basis of the estimates as they are constituted at present.

It will thus be seen that the excess of expenditure over income in the amended estimates amounts to \$2,292,100. This adverse position is almost entirely due to the larger num-

ber of employees exercising their option to take long leave during 1941 than had been contemplated last December.

Ordinary Income

The estimates of ordinary income are reasonably based with due appreciation of all the relevant factors and the revenue shown as accruing should be realized if no untoward circumstances intervene during the course of the year. Provision has been included for full returns from the Western Extra-Settlement Area as an offset to the cost of services furnished in that area by the Council and a margin has been allowed for additional revenue to be derived from the reassessment of owner-occupied premises throughout all areas.

A statement attached to the treasurer's report contains an analysis of the various items of income. Gross revenue from all sources is estimated at \$79,119,740 an increase of \$37,257,900 or 89.00 per cent. as compared with the Budget for 1940. Of this amount of \$79,119,740 Land Tax accounts for \$19,450,000, General Municipal Rate for \$35,737,000 and Special Rate for \$2,988,000, or a total of \$58,175,000.

The Land Tax and Rate provisions are based on the bases of levy approved at the recent special meeting of ratepayers:

Land Tax—1.25 per cent. plus a 40 per cent. surcharge.
General Municipal Rate—27 per cent. plus a 40 per cent. surcharge.
Special Rate—24 per cent. plus a 40 per cent. surcharge.

The product of a per cent. General Municipal rate and correlative land tax is assessed in round figures at \$1,460,000 for 1941 as compared with \$1,228,000 for 1940. The corresponding products of a one per cent. special rate are \$89,000 for 1941 and \$58,000 for 1940.

Ordinary Expenditure

The treasurer in his report then referred briefly to certain features affecting the budgetary position as a whole, before reviewing the expenditure estimates of individual departments.

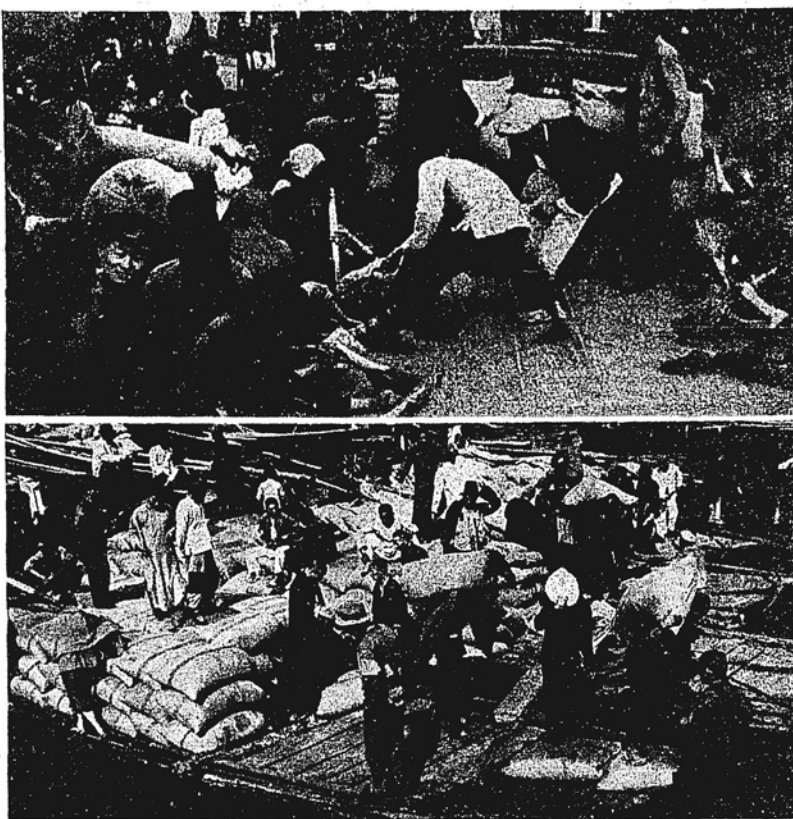
The main adverse factor is obviously the serious decline from various causes in the purchasing value of the Chinese dollar which has occasioned continuous and unprecedented rises in the cost of commodities and services required for the normal and efficient functioning of the Municipality. The enormous rise in the cost of living has necessitated the grant of substantially higher compensatory allowances to the staff from which there can be no relief until conditions improve.

Provision has been included throughout all departmental estimates for normal promotions and pay increments in accordance with the grading scales. Another factor of importance is the re-institution of long leave on a modified basis after a suspension of slightly more than a year. It is now estimated that the cost during 1941 of restoring this privilege will border closely upon \$4,500,000. This of course is due to the adverse effect of the low prevailing exchange value of the Chinese dollar on foreign currency passages and long leave exchange appropriations.

Variation in Exchange

The 1941 budget has been framed on the basis of a 3½d. dollar as compared with a 4d. dollar for last year. The Council's foreign currency commitments in 1940 were approximately \$2,500,000 so that additional expenditure to be faced in regard to these commitments during 1941 as a result of this variation in exchange is roughly \$1,700,000.

A statement attached to the Treasurer's report contains an analysis of the various main expenditure headings and discloses that estimated expenditure under "general" amounts to \$74,927,000 and under "education" to \$5,975,000 or a total of \$80,902,000. This latter figure of \$80,902,000 represents an increase of \$34,768,480 or 75.37 per cent. as compared with the relevant Budget total for last year.



Not One Grain Wasted

Not one grain of the precious cereal that forms the staple food of the teeming millions of the Chinese population is wasted. Thrifty housewives are pictured, assiduously employed in brushing up grains of rice left on a truck after the sacks had been borne away on the shoulders of wharf coolies. A brighter side of the situation is seen on the Soochow Creek with the unloading of rice into the Settlement.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Synagogues Observe Day of Prayer

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Prayers were offered in the Ohel Rachel and Beth Aharon Synagogues in Seymour and Museum Roads, respectively, before the Ark of the Law yesterday morning, Jewish Sunday, in special services held in accordance with the Day of Prayer appointed by His Majesty King George VI.

Rabbi M. Ashkenazi officiated before a mass gathering of the local Jewish community at the services. Other churches here will observe similarly today.

Rabbis Urge Aid to Britain

America was urged to give all possible aid to Britain in recent sermons by New York rabbis, who emphasized that on the outcome of the European war depended the survival of democracy and of religious civilization, says the New York "Times."

"The present war between democracy and Nazism is the struggle for the survival of religious civilization," Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein declared.

"Many leaders of American thought are merely rendering lip service to the religious civilization. This is evidenced by their desire to render comfort or indirect aid to Nazi Germany. Are we not yet conscious of the fact that the enemy of the Christian as well as the Jew is Nazism? It is Nazism versus Christianity. It is Nazism versus religion."

Rabbi Max Feldman said: "America must decide to accept her historic responsibility to aid freedom and democracy as against enslavement and tyranny."

"What America needs now more than ever before is a modern Elijah, the prophet who spoke to the people of Israel in times of similar national emergency. How long will we halt between two opinions? If we are for God follow Him; but if you choose the idols follow them."

The Yen hereafter will be the sole monetary unit used by the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, following a formal decision which will be taken at the regular meeting of the Corporation which will be convened on March 25, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The move, according to the paper, is being taken as a result of the spectacular collapse of the fapi.

Greeks Appeal for Red Cross

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

A committee has been appointed by the Greek Consulate-General to raise funds for the Red Cross in Greece. The committee consists of Messrs. P. Chrysanthopoulos, Captain J. Scarlattides, Ch. Cavouris, D. Chelms, P. Alexiades and V. Castro. Contributions may be sent to the offices of the committee, 150 Kiukiang Road, Room 704, or to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, a/c Greek Red Cross Fund. An appeal is made to all friends of Greece to assist this very worthy cause.

Women's Domestic Cooperative Shop

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

A women's domestic co-operative shop sponsored by the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. was officially opened yesterday afternoon at the Association's premises at 999 Bubbling Well Road, by Mrs. W. F. Wang. This shop, started in February this year, is, on the consumers' co-operative basis. Each member must buy at least one \$10 share but cannot hold more than ten shares. The goods on sale, which include household necessities, clothing for children and adults and toys, are purchased direct from the factory and sold to the public at a lower price than they are in local shops. Members receive an extra 2 per cent. discount on all purchases. The members take turns in looking after the shop which is open from two till five each afternoon except Saturdays and Sundays.

An exhibition was also held, displaying the various products that are on sale in the shop, together with the name of the firm from which they came. After the opening ceremony some short sketches, dances and songs were presented by the Physical, Social Service, Business Girls, Students, Y Girls, Family Women, Hotel and General departments. There was an excellent attendance of members with their families and friends, all of whom appeared very enthusiastic and seemed to welcome the prospect of being able to shop on this co-operative basis at a definite financial saving to themselves.

Problems Facing Beggar Camp

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Brigadier B. Morris, of the Salvation Army, gave a lecture on the problems of the Beggar Camp to a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Shanghai Women's Association, held last week at the Polish Legation, the Polish Women's Association being hostesses. After some preliminary business, including a discussion of a health campaign, Brigadier Morris was called upon to speak.

He opened by outlining the history of the camp, mentioning the difficulty of finding a suitable location. Finally the present site, 11 Singapore Road, was found, and rapidly developed, so that now there are 1,451 persons housed in the camp, of whom 280 are females. Many of the beggars come from good families and some are even well-educated. A few have been teachers and engineers and one has been trained as a doctor.

The blind beggars have been put in a separate hut, and have proved the easiest to guide. Mr. Fryer, from the local blind school, and an assistant, are engaged in teaching them various useful trades. All the blind children have been transferred to the Blind School on Hungao Road. The most difficult cases are those without hands, or with crippled limbs, but all are occupied in some way.

Beggars coming into the camp have to deposit their belongings with the camp officers, but are given everything back when they leave. The food question has proved to be the most serious problem facing the authorities of the camp. The monthly cost for each inhabitant is \$30, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain rice. For quite a time it has been impossible to get fresh supplies, and the upkeep of the camp has thereby become endangered. If it were not possible to feed the beggars, of course, it would be necessary to open the gates and permit them to leave.

New Air Service

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

A regular air service between Shanghai and Hangchow will be inaugurated by the China Aviation Company on April 1, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday morning. According to the present schedule there will be one plane each way every day. The fare will be ¥25 for one way and an additional 50 sen for each piece of hand luggage.

S.M.C. Approves \$284,020

Final Estimates of 1941 Ordinary Expenditures Of Industrial and Social Division Passed

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

ESTIMATES of ordinary expenditure of the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council for 1941 issued yesterday showed an aggregate of \$284,020, being an increase of \$129,350 or 8.63 per cent. over the equivalent budget provision of the previous year. At its meeting on Wednesday afternoon the Council approved the estimates submitted by the Finance Committee. The report on the estimates stated among other things:—

"The estimates of ordinary expenditure for 1941, of the Industrial and Social Division were considered at a meeting of the Finance Committee on March 17.

Regrading of Posts

"The treasurer stated in a report submitted that the preliminary estimates presented by the chief of the Industrial and Social Division were based on the temporary high cost of living allowances in force during October last and amounted to \$230,080, an increase of \$75,410 or 49.70 per cent. as compared with the budget appropriation of \$154,670 for 1940. The Special Municipal Economy Committee advocated diversification of this section from the Secretariat by the institution of a separate division and favoured an expansion of activities when the exigencies of finance permitted. The division was duly created with the Council's approval and the chief of the Industrial and Social Division recommended a regrading of certain posts to provide more adequate remuneration for existing personnel and to afford more general recognition of the scope of existing activities. Proposals were simultaneously submitted calling for a measure of expansion which it was deemed would suffice for 1941, and probably 1942, as well. These recommendations and proposals were regarded by the Staff Committee as being on too ambitious a scale under present circumstances and the chief of the Industrial and Social Division was requested to reconsider the matter and submit more moderate proposals. This had been done and

the modified proposals in regard to regrading and adjustment of remuneration for existing personnel had tentatively been incorporated in the revised estimates at a cost of \$12,150 compared with the previous request of \$27,400.

"The chief of the Industrial and Social Division's expansion proposals have been reduced from an estimated cost of \$33,500 for 1941, to a revised figure of \$22,628 but no provision therefore had been included in the revised estimates as the financial position of the Council in the treasurer's opinion does not warrant any expansion measures at the present time. Amendments have also been necessitated by the higher cost of living and rice allowances recently authorized, the enhanced costs of commodities and services generally and the provision of long leave pay and passages for one member of the staff. The estimates in their present form amount to \$284,020, an increase of \$129,350 or 8.63 per cent. compared with the relevant budget provision for last year. The treasurer's

Old Bomb Explodes

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Six Chinese coolies sustained severe injuries when a truck belonging to a pig dealer of 689/8 Chautoufong Road came into contact with an old bomb believed to have been deposited during the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, on the road between Lotien near Quinsan and Shanghai yesterday evening.

The coolies who were in the truck which was bringing a number of pigs to the city were thrown off the truck by the force of the explosion. Upon their arrival here they were rushed to hospital for treatment.

report then commented on various differences contributing to this result.

Industrial Social Division

"The chief of the Industrial and Social Division submitted a memorandum, giving reasons why she considers a Public Employment Section should be established.

"The Chairman stated that as he understands the position with regard to these estimates, the Staff Committee has examined them and has approved that the expansion recommended by the chief of the Industrial and Social Division is advisable. On the other hand the treasurer has pointed out that he is presenting an unbalanced budget and he therefore opposes the proposed expansion. The Secretary and Commissioner General remarked that the Staff Committee have only approved the chief of the Industrial and Social Division's modified proposals in regard to pay etc., should the expansion be approved. The matter of expansion was submitted for the Finance Committee's consideration.

"A member stated that the proposals arise out of the recommendations of the Economy Committee, (a) that the Industrial Section should be made a division and separated from the Secretariat; and (b) that expansion should take place when possible. He personally is opposed to expansion this year.

Another member expressed sympathy with the work done by the Industrial and Social Division and suggested that, if funds allow, the expansion be approved.

"On the Secretary and Commissioner General pointing out that the Industrial and Social Division has no Council Committee to which its problems can be referred as have the other departments of the Council, it was agreed that the amount involved in the expansion proposals estimated to cost \$22,628 be included in the budget provisionally and that at a later date an Industrial and Social Division Committee be formed and the scheme be referred to them for a recommendation to Council. It was thereupon unanimously recommended that the estimates of the Industrial and Social Division be approved, subject to the foregoing observations."

Talk on Indo-China

At R.A.S. Meeting

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

Mr. W. H. Hudspeth delivered an interesting talk on "Indo-China" at the Royal Asiatic Society meeting yesterday evening, illustrating his lecture with a large map. He dealt with the geography and peoples of the country, showing how the nation had developed, and how much it owes to the colonization of the French.

He opened by describing Indo-China as a link between India and China, and a meeting place of many different races, and two diverse civilizations. In the mountain districts the country is sparsely populated, but in the areas watered by the Red and Mekong Rivers immense populations are found. The area could accommodate the whole of France, Portugal and Wales twice over, its total population being approximately 23,000,000.

Mr. Hudspeth went on to give a detailed description of the five provinces, Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchina and Cambodia. Tonkin has a population of about 9,000,000, as a protectorate, together with Hanoi and Haiphong. It has many valuable products, Annam, with a population of 5,000,000, was acquired at the same time. Laos is rich in fruit trees and teak forests, the principal industry being cattle-raising. Cochinchina was taken over in 1867, this state being particularly rich in rubber and sugar. The chief industry of Cambodia is fishing.

Religion and Customs

The speaker went on to discuss the peoples of this land, describing their religion and customs, besides their background. There are three main groups of pure races, the Moles, the Cham and the Kiu. The mixed populations of Indo-China are divided into four groups, the Cambodians or Khmers, the Annamese, the Thai and the Chinese. The Annamese are by far the largest of this group, comprising nearly 75 per cent. of the total population. The Cambodians are strongly impregnated with the civilization, religion and literature of India, but in everything connected with trade and industry are related to the Chinese and their methods.

Mr. Hudspeth concluded by stating that it would be difficult to over-estimate the material benefits Indo-China has received from the French. Free hospitals, schools and colleges have been established. Excellent railways and roads make transportation in the country an easy matter. The postal and telegraphic services are equal to any in the world.

Gambling Houses Still Advertising

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

If the agreement signed between the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and Settlement authorities for closing gambling houses in the western district, following the establishment of a joint police bureau there, which has become a fact, is to be carried out faithfully, then it would appear that more negotiations may be held in connection with the closing of the biggest gambling house in the district whose advertisement still appeared in the new régime's press yesterday.

Although details were not printed, the name of the establishment, the Chateau International or Lu Kuo Fan Dien, was clearly advertised together with the six newly opened establishments in Nantao which are called "tea houses." It was learned that an order was recently issued by local Chinese authorities to close all gambling houses in the native city.

As to the western district, it was learned, Colonel Lu Ying, chief of the Chinese police, was to have done a clean job in closing all gambling houses in the area before the joint police bureau officially came into existence.

Brutal Murder of Shop Keeper in Hongkew

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

A particularly brutal murder took place last night in Hongkew when the proprietor of a second hand shop was killed by two Chinese when he refused to lend them money. The crime took place at 8.10 p.m. at 373 Pingliang Road, when two Chinese men entered the shop and asked the proprietor to lend them some money. He refused, and one immediately drew a pistol from beneath his gown and fired a shot, which hit the victim in the heart, killing him outright. The men then left the shop and drove away in a motor-car. The S.M.P. were unable to furnish further details of the crime last night, since the matter is in the hands of the Japanese gendarmes.

S.M.C. Budget Deficit

Financial Statement Issued; Increases in Dues Likely to Be Enforced in Coming Year

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

A BIGGER deficit than was originally budgeted for is revealed in a communique issued last night by the Shanghai Municipal Council, along with a communique which outlined increases in rates, taxes, dues, and fees for the coming year. In spite of the deficit the communique described the position as satisfactory. The Council has adopted the Financial Statement for 1941, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The communique follows:—

Ordinary Income and Expenditure.—The Treasurer submitted a report to the Finance Committee at a meeting held on March 17 stating that in an earlier report he estimated that the budgetary position at the end of 1940 would probably show a combined deficit of \$6,873,690 for the General and Education sections of the Budget. The actual results are now available and disclose a final combined deficit subject to audit of \$9,084,020, or an increase of some \$2,210,330 as compared with his previous estimate of \$6,873,690.

Higher Allowances

The major portion of this difference of \$2,210,330 relates to the

higher compensatory allowances granted to the staff last December with retroactive effect from November 1, 1940. These additional high cost of living allowances were estimated to cost in the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000 a month. In addition the Treasurer has charged to 1940 Account the expenditure incurred in that year relating to the Rate Reassessment Committee. The balance of the excess amounting to the moderate sum of some \$120,000 is spread over all sections of the Budget and calls for no special comment.

The actual deficit of \$9,084,020 is higher by \$3,510,740 than the budgeted deficit of \$5,573,280 and has been transferred to Capital Account:—

Anzac Society to Meet on April 3

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

The annual general meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Society will be held in the offices of the Australian Government Trade Commissioner on April 3 at 5.30 p.m., when the annual report and statement of accounts will be presented for 1940. A president and committee members for 1941 will be elected at the same time. The report, to be presented by Mr. V. G. Bowden, President of the Society reads as follows:—

"The Committee elected at the Annual General Meeting held on February 23, 1940 was depleted during the year by the resignations of Mr. Drakeford, on transfer to Yankow, and Mr. Conroy, on retirement from China, and also by the departure of Mr. F. R. Smith to Australia. As a temporary measure, Mr. Crokam carried on the duties of Honorary Treasurer pending the return from leave of Mr. R. H. Wallace, who, on his agreeing to take over this post, was co-opted to the Committee. No other replacements were made.

"The usual wreath-laying ceremony was held on Anzac Day, 1940, at which Dean Trivett again very kindly officiated. The ceremony on this occasion was particularly impressive as the British, French and American Forces were all very strongly represented, and there was a good attendance of Members of the Society. In the evening a cocktail party was held at the French Club which was well attended by Members and a very representative gathering of guests.

"On March 23, 1940, the Society gave a cocktail party to Mr. C. E. Gauss, who had been nominated as the United States of America's first Minister to Australia.

"The Society associated itself with local British patriotic societies in sending a message to Mr. Winston Churchill on his becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Heavy Calls on Fund

"Calls on our Benevolent Fund were particularly heavy during the year, being in fact just double the previous year's gross disbursements, and no refunds were received. The total paid out was \$2,367.47, of which \$1,256.54 represented contributions towards passage money and incidentals in connection therewith. All other items were for local maintenance. Against these outgoings we received assistance during the year from the Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities to the extent of \$1,400, which is very much appreciated. As we have no reason to look for reduced calls on this Fund during the present year your Committee hope that all Members will continue to give it their generous support.

"In spite of war conditions, which have caused many people to leave Shanghai, the Society's membership has increased during the year, the figures on December 31, 1940 being 83 Ordinary Members and 50 Life Members as against 69 and 48 respectively at the beginning of the year. The total membership was thus 133, showing a net gain of 16 during the year.

"The Society's accounts again show a very satisfactory result. Receipts under the headings of members' subscriptions, donations to the Benevolent fund and profits on entertainments all show a substantial increase, so that even with our heavy charitable disbursements we have been able to finish the year with cash in hand of \$1,951.63."

	Actual 1940	Comparative (Subject to Audit)	Increase or Decrease
Deficit:—			
General	5,063,690	3,392,000	3,269,210
Education	509,590	691,120	161,530
	5,573,280	9,084,020	3,510,740

Position Satisfactory

Extraordinary Income and Expenditure.—The actual results for 1940 disclose a deficit of \$1,835,540 to be carried forward to 1941 subject to audit. This compares with a budgeted surplus of \$30,770, or an adverse difference of \$1,866,310.

The position, however, may be regarded as satisfactory if it is borne in mind that Capital Account has been burdened as a tentative measure with a Deficit on Ordinary Account that has exceeded the budgeted provision by some \$3,510,740.

After discussion it was unanimously recommended that the Financial Statement for 1940, as submitted by the Treasurer, be adopted.

The Council at its meeting on March 19 approved this recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Schedule of Rates, Etc.

The proposed Schedule of Rates, Taxes, Dues and Fees for 1941 was submitted to the meeting of the Finance Committee of the S.M.C. held on March 17. It was agreed to recommend adoption of the Schedule and that taxation be levied at the following rates:—

Land Tax at the rate of 1.35 per cent., plus a surcharge of 40 per cent.
General Municipal Rate at 27 per cent., plus a surcharge of 40 per cent.
Special Rate at 24 per cent., plus a surcharge of 40 per cent.

The foregoing items are at the same rate of levy as approved at the recent Special Meeting of Ratepayers.

Special Advertisement Rate from April 1, 1941 until June 30, 1941, will be raised from \$0.225 to \$0.60 per square foot and from July 1 from \$0.35 to \$0.80 per square foot. The proposed increase from July 1 is approximately 40 per cent. over the existing scale, and is consistent with the surcharge imposed in the case of the Land Tax and Rate items above.

*Wharfage Dues at the usual established rates.

Licence Fee Increases

Licence Fees are scheduled for increases in accordance with the recommendations of the Sources of Revenue Sub-Committee of the Special Economy Committee, and include the new basis for assessing the licence fees of theatres, cinematographs, etc., namely 10 per cent. of the actual gross receipts subject to audit by the Council; or alternatively a fixed fee based upon the product of a capacity house and so computed as to approximate 10 per cent. of gross receipts. It is proposed that this new method should be applied as from May 1, 1941.

Health Department Fees, such as Slaughter Fees, Animal and Animal Products Testing Fees, have been adjusted upwards consistent with the increased costs of operation and control.

Similarly, adjustments have been made in P.W.D. Plan Examination, Permit, and other Fees.

A draft schedule is on display in the Secretariat, where it may be consulted by interested parties.

The Council at its meeting on March 19 endorsed the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Union Church Tuesday Evening Club

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

Scotland was to the fore at the regular monthly meeting of the Union Church Tuesday Evening Club, when Mr. Donald McDonald gave an interesting talk on "Developments in Scotland from the Time of the Union of the Crowns," dealing particularly with the social changes which followed this event and the impetus given thereto after the introduction of steam as a motive-power.

Describing how James VI of Scotland left Edinburgh with a cavalcade of courtiers and attendants on his journey south to become James I of Great Britain, the speaker showed how, although progress had not been uniform throughout, the general trend had been for a steady advance towards improved conditions. The hopes of the Stuarts, so rudely shattered when the Jacobite cause failed in 1746, probably caused people at that time to think that things had come to a sorry end, but looking back one can see that with more settled conditions and a gradual spread of democracy a new period of development had been ushered in.

Barriers Broken Down

There was a gradual breaking down of the barriers which had kept the highlander and the lowlander apart, and intercourse between the Scots and the English became more free, with a resultant strengthening of the community as a whole for peace or for war. The league of union workers quietly but steadily; greater numbers of travellers found their way up north, while a steady migration across the border set in.

Co-mingling with the inhabitants of the larger and more developed sisterland did not greatly affect the fundamental groundwork of the national character and temperament; the Scot remained but little changed; he was still the "canny" lad who figures so largely in many jokes, all of which he accepts in good humor, and on occasion can tell against himself.

Sir Walter Scott and other writers, who have done much to enrich the literature of Scotland, have left in print imperishable tales of the life of the people as it was before the days of the industrial revolution, and have made their characters live in the hearts of thousands.

A number of "pawky" anecdotes punctuated the interesting talk, and at the close the chairman, Mr. James Macbeth, extended to the speaker the thanks of the audience.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

French Foreign Legion Return

"Packed Like Sardines" In Hold of Ship; Brutal Treatment Under German Officers Described

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

AFTER an arduous trip of six days direct to Shanghai from Indo-China during which, in the words of one of their number, they were "packed like sardines" in the hold of the ss. Laos of the Messageries Maritimes, 50 young legionnaires of the French Foreign Legion in the Far East were landed here yesterday "broke" and bereft even of the civilian clothes they had when they volunteered for service from China. Life in the Legion became unbearable, one of the men disclosed, when they were placed under the orders of German petty officers sent from French possessions in north Africa, who submitted them to a most degrading routine and compelled the men to do the most menial of work.

Of the 50 legionnaires who returned to China and who are mostly Shanghai and Tientsin boys who had joined up to fight the Nazis in the Far East for the duration of the war, the majority are Slavs, the rest being made up of German Jewish refugees, Greeks, and two Britons.

The contingent from China sent to Indo-China distinguished themselves during their eighteen months service with the Legionnaires, the of the men being the recipient of the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry in the field. He held a party of Siamese at bay in the recent Thailand fighting and obdurately refused to yield an inch of ground to the enemy.

Life Full of Action

Although the Shanghai contingent was discharged from the service almost without the proverbial penny, they found life in the Legion picturesque and more full of action than even they had anticipated. They participated in the fighting against the Japanese and more recently more than held their own in the brushes against the Siamese. Of long marches there were plenty and they covered as much as twenty to 30 miles a day on foot, carrying heavy loads, most of the long hikes being made at night.

"The Germans are our natural enemies as we originally intended to fight them", one of the men declared, adding that the German officers from whom they had to take orders found fault with everything they did, made them work in the kitchen peeling potatoes and submitted them to all forms of indignities. During seven months one of the men spent no less than four months' imprisonment owing to his refusal to bend to the will of the German officers.

No "Thank You"

He explained that the men were retained even after the collapse of France, although their agreement called for service only during the participation of France in the European war. "We continued to defend French interests in the Far East at 25 cents a day," the man stated, going on to say that upon their discharge they did not get as much as a "Thank You" from the colonel.

The 50 members of the contingent who landed here and are billeted in the French military barracks do not comprise the entire contingent that sailed for Indo-China from Shanghai and Tientsin. Many of the men who have been discharged have been unable to leave on account of fever. "We were in the trenches for two months and it was raining all the time," the informant said, shrugging his shoulders and refusing to go on describing the career of the men while in the services of the Legion, explaining that this was nothing, but only a normal part of their life in the Foreign Legion, which fully lived up to the expectation of a rigorous and eventful existence.

German Officers

The speaker disclosed that 65 per cent. of the officers of the Legion in Indo-China today are composed of Germans who, he said, treat the subordinates with indescribable brutality resulting in several futile attempts to desert. The Germans, he said, were more interested in their personal comforts than in maintenance of discipline or order.

The men were discharged on March 12, dressed in military uniforms without the military buttons and their regimental numbers and were allowed to retain their berets. They were shipped off, the speaker said, without receiving any premium or gratuity for their long and arduous service and most of the men did not have enough money with which to buy even a packet of cigarettes or to pay for their hotel bill for one night after landing here.

TRAVELLERS who go to Tsingtao on and after March 22, must carry a certificate of vaccination against small pox, according to a communique issued by the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

Tientsin Legionaries Sailing North Soon

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

The members of the French Far Eastern Foreign Legion, who originally joined up in Tientsin, and who arrived here a few days ago with the China contingent of the Legion after being discharged recently after eighteen months of active service in French Indo-China, are being sent back to the northern port in the next few days by the French authorities here.

This was confirmed by a member of the Legion yesterday, who stated that the former legionnaires, who are billeted in the French military barracks here, are being treated with every consideration and are allowed their full freedom by the authorities concerned.

After their former rigorous life, he stated, the ex-Legionnaires were glad to be back in China. Himself, a Tientsin boy, he was looking forward to his return to Tientsin and the reunion with old friends and relatives.

The former legionnaires have been seen about the streets of the city with their berets. Those who originally joined up in Shanghai, have returned to their homes.

Strikers Stage Riot in Mei Foong Factory

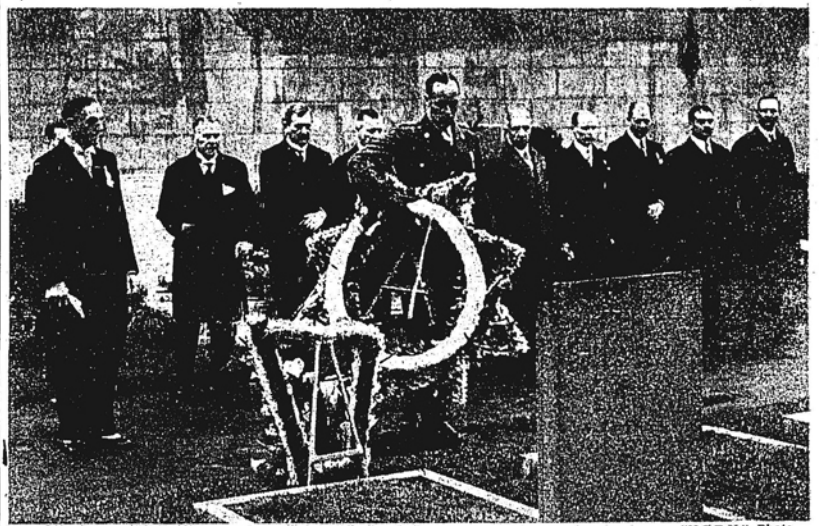
Shanghai, Mar. 19.

The Reserve Unit was called out to the Mei Foong Dyeing Factory at 112 Penang Road yesterday afternoon and several Chinese were arrested when strikers of another industrial concern in the vicinity attempted to force the employees of the factory to strike.

When their attempts failed the strikers, 60 in number, tried to wreck the place. A call was then put through to the Gordon Road police station. Members of the Reserve Unit, who were also called, were not required to intervene. Station policemen evicted the rioters and arrested the ringleaders. Nobody was injured in the riot.

Blockmakers Go Slowly

Several hundred block makers employed by more than 20 block-making establishments, practically all of which are located in the Settlement, declared a go-slow strike yesterday at 10 a.m. They presented 19 demands four days ago and when their management did not answer satisfactorily they struck yesterday. The most important demand urges that their wages be increased by \$70 each plus a rice allowance of \$50. The management tried to meet them half way but the strikers held out. They also demanded a subsidy of \$500 for their newly established union taking orders from union workers of the new Chinese regime.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

St. Patrick's Day Observances

The local Irish community observed St. Patrick's Day on March 17, with various ceremonies, including the laying of wreaths at the Cenotaph and Bubbling Well Cemetery. Shown above are members of the society at the cemetery.

Man Jumps Out of Car To Escape Abduction

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

An attempt to kidnap Mr. Zung Zah-ai, 24-year old student and son of well-to-do parents, was made at 1.55 p.m. yesterday when three men, all armed with pistols, arrived at the entrance to Lane 834 Connaught Road and forced the man into car 3895 as soon as he came out.

One of the kidnapers drove the car, while the other sat in the rear seat with their victim. The car was then driven in a westerly direction to Hart Road, turned to Bubbling Well Road and continued in the same direction.

Nearing the barbed wire barricade, erected near the corner of Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Haig, the driver did not stop as prescribed by the police, but slowed down a little and opened the door to show that nothing was wrong.

Mr. Zung took this opportunity and as soon as the car had passed the barricade, he jumped out and thus escaped being kidnapped. The vehicle and the kidnapers continued in a westerly direction and disappeared. The car was being sought yesterday.

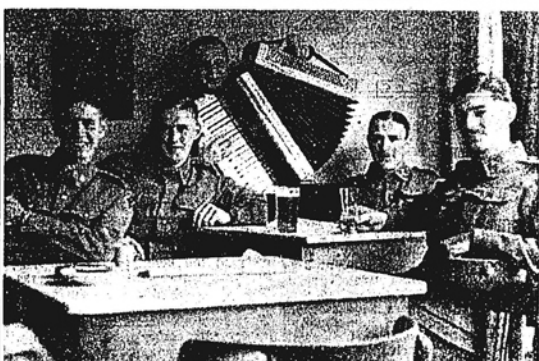
The police attributed the case to a desire of the kidnapers to demand ransom, saying that, as far as they knew, the man had been known to be connected with politics.

Phosphorus Flung Over MBK Lumber Yard Fence

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Firemen from the Yangtzepoo station were called out to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Lumber Yard at 2180 Yangtzepoo Road at 1.05 a.m. yesterday when it was reported that a quantity of phosphorus had been thrown over the fence and had set fire to a stack of wood. Before considerable damage was done, the fire had been extinguished by the lumber yard staff. This was done with sand and water.

Although it could not be ascertained yesterday, it was believed that this was an arson attempt. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is a large Japanese concern.



Shanghai Boy with "Aussies"

James Smith, son of Mrs. T. Smith of Shanghai and the late Captain James Smith of the China Merchant Steam Navigation, serving with the "Aussies" in Palestine, is shown on the left of the picture, with some of his comrades in arms.

St. Patrick's Day Observances

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

Local Irishmen yesterday observed St. Patrick's Day with as much enthusiasm and sentiment as in previous years, early morning wreath-laying ceremonies being followed by a tiffin at the Shanghai Club when many prominent Shanghai officials and businessmen were present. The commemoration began when members of St. Patrick's Society gathered at the Cenotaph at 8.30 to lay a

Shanghai Society Thanked by King

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

In reply to a loyal message of greeting to the King, sent by St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, the following reply was received:

"To W. G. Clarke,

President,
St. Patrick's Society,
Shanghai.

The King sincerely thanks St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai for their kind and loyal message on St. Patrick's Day which His Majesty much appreciated.

Private Secretary."

wreath in honour of Irishmen who gave their lives for the British Empire during the Great War. The President, Mr. W. G. Clarke, and Vice-President, Mr. A. J. H. Corey, officiated, assisted by the committee and past Presidents.

Half an hour later the same group of Irishmen, and a detachment from "A" Company of the S.V.C., stood before the graves at Bubbling Well Cemetery of five riflemen of the Royal Ulster Rifles to lay wreaths in their honour. These men were killed when on service on the Shanghai perimeter in 1937.

Felicitations with other groups of Irishmen in the Far East and Malaya were exchanged, and a cable was sent to H. M. King George VI expressing the loyalty of all Irishmen here to the Empire, and the hope of a final British victory.

Luncheon Party

At noon a successful luncheon party was held in the Shanghai Club, when St. Patrick's Society entertained the presidents of all other British national and patriotic societies in Shanghai. The gathering was also honoured by the presence of His Excellency Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador to China, Mr. A. H. George, Rear Admiral Glasford, Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Judge Milton J. Helmick, Colonel De Witt Peek, Commander Creer and Commander Woolley. The total number at the luncheon was 56, including many prominent officials and businessmen. The luncheon table was suitably decorated for the occasion, and a large Union Jack was draped behind the president's chair.

Prior to his speech Mr. Clarke proposed the loyal toast, followed by a toast to St. Patrick. He welcomed those who had honoured St. Patrick's Society with their presence, and referred to the objects of the society.

Chinese Banks Refuse Deposits

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

It was reliably learned yesterday that branches of all the four Chinese Government banks in Shanghai have been refusing to accept new deposits from customers for some time past. Officials of two of the banks concerned stated yesterday that those who had once deposited money with their institutions might receive their attention, but no new deposit accounts would be opened. It was said to be a temporary measure, however.

Although the officials refused to disclose the reasons for the step, it was learned that the changed situation, recently made more complicated than ever before following the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank by Nanking, had forced institutions affiliated with Chungking to stop receiving new cash deposits, no matter how small or big sums are involved, to avoid untoward happenings. Chinese press circles are of the same opinion.

Question of New Notes

It will be recalled in this connection that as early as last year, Chinese banks reduced interest on current deposits and the Chinese press urged people to deposit their money with Government institutions. This was done in keeping with the Government's policy of absorbing idle money in Shanghai for carrying out reconstruction programmes in the interior of free China.

Deposits were still received by the banks, however, but following the establishment of the Shanghai branch of the new régime's bank, rumours were circulated that all banks here would have to receive the new bank's notes to which the Chungking press was opposed. Recently, the Ministry of Finance of the new régime actually ordered all banks here to receive Nanking's new notes under threat of penalties.

Two Chinese Injured In Explosion

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

A Chinese man and woman were removed to the Lester Chinese Hospital yesterday afternoon in an ambulance of the Fire Brigade suffering from injuries received in a petrol explosion in a Chinese dwelling house at 285 Tientsin Road in the Louza district. Their injuries were not serious.

In dealing with the present war Mr. Clarke pointed out that three Victoria Crosses, so far as was known, had been won by Irishmen. Mr. Clarke added that it was a great honour to have so many distinguished people present, and said that he felt sure he was expressing the wish of all those present of British nationality in conveying heartfelt thanks to the American guests for the tremendous support the United States was giving to Britain by the passage of the Lend Lease and Lend Bill.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, in acknowledging Mr. Clarke's welcome, thanked members of St. Patrick's Society for the invitation. Mr. H. R. Cleland and Rear Admiral Glasford also replied.

Reasons for Power Shortage

Shanghai Public Requested to Co-operate with Company in Conserving Electrical Energy

THE reasons for the shortage of power in the International Settlement were explained by Mr. P. S. Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power Co., at an interview given to the representatives of local newspapers yesterday morning. Stating that there had been some inaccurate statements made by the press, Mr. Hopkins said that there was not much news in the current fuel shortage, it being a relatively simple story of the shortage of carriers.

This was due to the fact that, owing to major wars now being waged, ships had been becoming scarce, while the coal supplies were purchased from the East and West Coasts of the United States, in India, Australia, Africa, Japan and China. In the past, Japan had a relatively high percentage of its electrical energy generated by water power, but abnormally low rainfall in the past two years had forced her to curtail the use of power and to divert much coal to steam plants.

There remained only three months' supply of fuel in the Shanghai Power Company's fuel pile, assuming no shipments arrived from any source, Mr. Hopkins said. The Company was, however, now receiving enough coal to meet 50 per cent. of its current needs. The present stocks, plus seemingly assured shipments, would last six months.

Assurances of Stocks

The major wars and scarcity of ships made it essential that the Power Company curb the use of fuel, pending some assurance that adequate stocks would be received, Mr. Hopkins continued.

Essential services in Shanghai, such as street lights, communications, sewage, and hospital services, which had to be kept going to preserve and save the lives of the residents of this port, could not be faced with a shortage of fuel.

To prevent undue or hasty restrictions the very day that normal shipments ceased to come forward, the Power Company and Shanghai Municipal Council took steps to appoint a preliminary committee, largely composed of industrialists, to determine the effect of curbs upon labour and capital. A succeeding committee composed of independent engineers, divorced from all pressure of personal gain, had also been appointed.

It was also agreed to restrict normal usage to 70 per cent. by the imposition of treble rates for consumption over the percentage. This was an immediate possible and interim step preliminary to final allocation of power. This step was not scientific, but it was the only practicable procedure. The essential services, entitled to exemption or modification of such restrictions, would finally be studied by a fair-minded committee.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hopkins that neither the Council nor the Power Company would profit by the imposing of treble rates, these being only to conserve fuel. The allocations, too, would be drastic, if necessary, and would injure some for the protection of others.

Time Needed

Mr. Hopkins said that every authority had been co-operating with the company and that reliefs were being sought, but that it would take some time to divert any carriers to Shanghai. The public were asked to conserve their use of electrical energy and thus help the company to avoid a complete "blackout" of the city.

The Shanghai Power Company had 150,000 tons of fuel in stock, while the requirements were 50,000 tons per mensem. These may be replenished by present dependable receipts of 25,000 tons per mensem, leaving a shortage of another 25,000 tons. Mr. Hopkins said that there was no possible question but that every class of service could co-operate to effect economies in their use of electrical energy. The control rested with individuals.

In Mr. Hopkins's opinion, there was no need for hysteria, although grave concern had been expressed and restrictions were necessary. A few steamers would promptly meet Shanghai's fuel requirements and there would be no problem, but Shanghai was a sensitive market in which the inexperienced and those without full access to facts were frequently injured. He also thought that if raw materials should reach

S.M.C. Considers Gas Curtailment

Shanghai, Mar. 20. A petition to the Shanghai Municipal Council for consideration of measures for the curtailment of gas consumption in the Settlement along similar lines as the electricity supply has been forwarded by the Shanghai Gas Company Ltd., and was considered at a full meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon. Owing to the urgency of the matter, it is understood that announcement will be made by the Council of its decision in a communique to be issued at an early date.

Certain Proposals

The Company it is understood, has placed certain proposals before the Council regarding the control and curtailment of gas consumption. The question of supplying gas to new consumers it is believed, has also been raised and is under Council consideration.

Due to increase in freight rates and other factors the price of petrol in Shanghai yesterday was raised 20 cents a gallon although no immediate shortage of petrol is expected as further supplies are due here shortly.

The increase in the price of petrol here from \$3.40 to \$3.60 a gallon will be discussed by the various hire car concerns in the city who in the meantime it is believed, will not increase their fares until the matter has been thoroughly threshed out.

S.M.C. and F.M.C. Consult on Gas

Shanghai, Mar. 21. Action by the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the petition of the Shanghai Gas Company for curtailment of gas consumption will be announced shortly, following a consultation with the French Municipal authorities, it was learned yesterday. As a result of the consultation it is expected that any measures adopted for restrictions in the supply of gas will apply both to the International Settlement and French Concession where numerous consumers reside.

The petition, following along similar lines to that of the Shanghai Power Company recently, contained various proposals regarding the cutting down in the gas supply of the Settlement owing to the fuel shortage.

In the case of the electricity supply it will be recalled separate action was taken by the Compagnie de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai following in the heels of the Shanghai Power Company. The French concern adopted much more drastic measures than those adopted in the Settlement, including the suspension of electricity supply for electric signs, neon signs, and confining the use of electricity to essential purposes such as industrial and residential usage.

It is understood that one of the salient questions considered by the Council at its meeting on Wednesday regarding the position of the Gas Company was the matter of whether or not to supply gas to new consumers.

Shanghai Lift Services Being Curtailed

Shanghai, Mar. 22. Lift services in many apartment houses in Shanghai are now being curtailed with the idea of conserving electricity, following the appeal made by the electricity company of both the Settlement and Concession. In one case for example, occupants of flats below the third storey are not permitted to use the lifts at all while those on higher storeys are requested to descend by the stairs, although they may go up by lifts. In other cases services are being stopped at midnight, or even earlier, raising a mighty problem for night-owls who live at the 'op' of fifteen-storey apartment houses.

Shanghai for processing, it would be unlikely that a fuel shortage would develop to the point where such materials could not be manufactured because of inadequate power.



Wedding of Mr. J. W. Pote-Hunt and Miss Olive Hibbard

The wedding took place on March 21, at the British Consulate-General of Mr. J. W. Pote-Hunt and Miss Olive Hibbard. Mr. Pote-Hunt is a member of the firm of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts while the bride was secretary to the District Attorney of the United States Court for China.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balances brought forward	1,793,638
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Shanghai Club—proceeds of Lottery on 1/24/41	1,250
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	200
Non-British Staff of the Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	70
Foreign Members of the Yee Tsong Tobacco Co., Ltd.	140
Thorburn Road Branch	20
Lupton, Mrs. A.K.	250
Some Members of the Public Health Dept.	250
Fulford & Co., Ltd.—G.T. Feb. 1941	100
Members of the Staff of the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	275
Stirling, E.M.	10
Morgan, R.	10
Henry, J.	10
O.A.N.	10
100 Ling Boos	10
Moss, A.W.	10
C.D.M.R.	10
Raffie (Y.R.)	10
White, C.	10

DONATIONS

Sale of National Geographic Magazine	\$20
Walker, Miss F.A.	15
B.R.B.—Ringerlingo	15
Broken Plate v. Broken Plate	300

Shanghai Sends £1,000 To Distress Fund

London, Mar. 19. A sum of £1,000 from the Central British War Fund at Shanghai was among contributions received yesterday, and makes the total of the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund £2,286,000.—Reuter.

Rowe/Mrs.H.A./Junior Albert William	200
Ex Amazon Hockey Team	51
Proceeds of A. J. Griffith's Ham Bone Race	200
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	615
Hudson & Chedzyski	100
Jarmes (1925) Ltd. pups	20
Proceeds of Sweep in the Cathay Bar	70
Rubitchki Dance—Larissa Anders	10
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	151
Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Jarms (1925) Ltd. pups	370
Cathedral Girls' School	50
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	300
Thomson, Miss A.P.	10
Lakha Singh (Watchman)	10
Aronovsky, Mr./Mrs.D.	25
Woodcraft Works, Ltd.	450
Tong, Mr./Mrs.F.	150
K/S Smoking Bet	25
Aiers, Mr./Mrs.K.R.	25
Vitenson, Mrs.Sophie	10
Teller, Mr./Mrs.W.F.K.	400
Belbin, Mr./Mrs.A.B.	50
Snooker Bet—B.A.S.H.	50
Electric & Musical Industries (China) Ltd.	1,000
Jones, Marion/Freddy	50
Proceeds of sale of watches given by Mrs. Copley—second instalment	2,000
Casuals—Frank & Dunny's Fare	70
Wilson, Mr./Mrs.A.W.	15
Moss, Mrs.Floria	150
C.F.D.L.	5
Mehta, N.N.	50
Bhedwar, F.B.	50
Melita, P.B.	50
Archibald, P.P.	10
Walford, A.S.	100
Democracy	1,000
Reed, W.A.	50
Jude, S.	300
M.C. No. 11	10
Onion	500
ED CONSULE COLLECTING BOXES	
H.B.M. Consulate, Passport Office	15
Horse & Hounds	10
Metropole Hotel	41
IN MEMORY OF MRS. A. CRAIGIE ROSS	
D. M.R.	10
IN MEMORY OF JESSE Mansfield, Lottie	10
IN LOVING MEMORY OF MAY Jeff	10

WEDDING

Elliot-Prince

Shanghai, Mar. 20. The wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of Christ the King of Mr. Gordon Bevan Elliot, of the Shanghai Power Co., and Miss Vera Margaret Prince, daughter of the late Mr. E. A. Prince and of Mrs. Agnes Prince of Shanghai. The Rev. J. K. Lipman, S.J., officiated.

The bride wore a dress of white crepe made with a short train and diamond embroidery at the neckline, and with it a quilted coat of white lamé with short full sleeves. A short net veil fell from her Juliet cap and she carried a small bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley. Miss Margaret Kelly acted as bridesmaid and Mr. W. J. Gande was best man.

The bride's mother wore a dress of mustard rayon crepe cut on princess lines, with a brown straw hat and brown accessories.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 401 Route Frelupt, the residence of the bride's great-aunt, Mrs. W. A. White. The bride went away in a tailored dress of mustard yellow light wool over which she wore a mink coat, the present of the bridegroom. Her off-the-face hat was of brown felt and her accessories were brown.

Japanese Detained for Causing Car Accident

Shanghai, Mar. 19. A Japanese was detained and handed over by the French Police to Japanese Consular authorities, following a motor car accident on Avenue Edward VII at about 5.30 a.m. yesterday.

According to the police, three Japanese hired a Johnson taxi in the western district and ordered the driver to take them to the Garden Bridge. One of them sat with the chauffeur and when they came to Avenue Edward VII, he asked the driver to let him drive. During the argument, the chauffeur lost control of the wheel and the car crashed into the window of 119 Avenue Edward VII.

The other two Japanese alighted and went away, while the one with the chauffeur was detained by the French police and handed over to the Japanese authorities.

IN MEMORY OF H. W. HART-BAKER	
Wallace, Lorna	20
Mummary, J.W.C.H.	20

IN MEMORY OF JOHN WALKER	
Swartzell, K.L.R.	50
Webber, H.E.	50
Thalberg, I.A.	20
Godfrey, F.	25
Bird, G.E.	20
Shaw, P.	10
Dahlia, E.A.	20
Wenman, S.G.C.	20
Palmer, W.J.	10
Sullivan, A.	10
Adlington, A.V.	10
Morgan, J.E.	20
Somers, R.S.	10
One Six Six	10
Fletcher	5
Thomas, R.A.	10
Householder, H.W.	5

DONATIONS	
Proceeds of a Social held at Patons & Baldwins Social Club	1,118
STERLING	
Balances brought forward	£23,659
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
G.F.	1
DONATIONS	
A Chinese Well-wisher	50
Anon	5
£23,715	

Tribute Paid to W.E. Holland in "The Times"

Shanghai, Mar. 19. The unfortunate death of Pilot Officer W. E. Holland in a flying accident in England is referred to in an extract from "The Times," given below. Mr. Holland, who was extremely well known to Shanghaianders, having spent nearly twenty years here, volunteered for service with the R.A.F. in the middle of 1940, and was posted as an instructor. He was accidentally killed at Hatfield Aerodrome.

"The death of Bill Holland in a flying accident on December 10 came as a great shock to his family and many friends at home and in China. After serving through the last war in the Scottish Horse and the Royal Flying Corps he went to China, where he was a very popular figure, his good humour and genial good fellowship endearing him to all whose path met his during his years in Tientsin and Shanghai. Although a veteran of 48, Bill felt he must come home to do his bit for the Old Country, and he returned in the autumn of last year to take up his commission in the R.A.F. He was a keen soldier, the type of Englishman we cannot afford to lose. He was a great friend, a very gallant gentleman, quite without fear. He leaves a gap in our lives which it will be hard to fill."

Vice Establishments Must Be Stamped Out

Shanghai, Mar. 20. It is now learned that Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government has ordered Mr. Pan Ta, Commissioner of the new joint police bureau in the western district, to stamp out all establishments, including gambling and opium dens in the district, in keeping with the terms of the agreement signed between Mayor Chen and Settlement authorities for opening the new joint police bureau. Closed establishments will not be allowed to revive activities, while those still doing business must be closed. Meanwhile, advertisements of gambling houses in Nantao and in the western district made their usual appearance in several Chinese dailies here yesterday.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtained on Mar. 21. Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

BEUF	H.W.F.C.	VEGETABLES	H.W.F.C.
Rib	2.60 3.00 2.80	B'root	1.00 1.20 0.50
Rump	3.00 3.20 2.50	Beans	0.80 0.20 0.70
Stirkin	3.00 3.20	B'root	0.20 0.30 0.20
Soup	1.80 2.20 1.80	C'bage	0.10 0.05 0.20
Suet	1.20 0.90 0.80	F.	0.10 0.20 0.10
		S.	0.10 0.20 0.15
MUTTON		Carrots	0.10 0.25 0.10
Lamb	1.40 1.60 1.40	Onions	0.40 0.40 0.30
Gigot	1.50 1.60 1.55	Potatoes	0.40 0.40 0.40
		S.	0.10 0.20 0.15
PORK		Spinach	0.08 0.25 0.08
Lard	1.25 1.40 1.25	To'toes	0.25 1.20 1.00
Leaf	1.50 1.60 1.50	Turnips	0.15 0.15 0.05
Cutlet	1.50 1.70 1.40		
Shoulder	1.40 1.70 1.50		
VEAL		GROCERY	
Cutlets	3.00 2.80	Coffee	3.20 3.00 2.50
		Flour	A.0.72 0.70 0.70
BUTTER		Flour	C.0.70 0.65
Rump	2.60 1.90 2.00	S.	0.10 0.20 0.10
Soup	1.50 1.60 1.50	Noodles	0.50 0.51 0.50
GOAT	1.20 1.30 1.50	Salt	0.40 0.50 0.37
		Salt	C.0.40 0.37 0.25
PREPARED MEAT		Sugar	T.75 0.30 0.58
H.	0.65 0.65 0.65	Oil	3.50 3.25 3.40
Bacon	2.30 2.50 2.20	TEA AND BEAN CURD	
Ham	2.70 2.60 3.40	Bean	0.22 0.30 0.10
S. PORK	1.44 1.50 1.30	Salad	1.70 1.80 1.60
		Soya	1.00 0.93 0.97
FISH		MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD	
Carp	1.20 0.90	Milk	A.1.05 1.08 1.00
live	1.40 1.60 1.10	Milk	B.0.70 0.64 0.50
Cod	1.00 0.90	AT.T.1.10 1.10	
Eel	1.20 1.40 1.00	Butter	2.20 2.60 1.80
Manda	1.60 1.80 2.50	Butter	T.2.60 2.50 2.20
Prawns	0.25 0.25 0.20	Marine	1.75 1.70 1.80
Salmon	1.30 1.20	Bread	0.63 0.63 0.63
W'bat	0.80 1.40 0.80		
Yellow	0.60 0.70 0.40		
SALTED FISH		SOAPS	
Herring	0.70 0.60 0.65	Toilet	0.33 0.45 0.55
Ribbon	0.60 0.60 0.50	Wash.	0.62 0.93 0.80
Salmon	1.10 1.10 1.00		
POULTRY AND EGGS		RICE	
Chick	2.20 2.00 2.00	K'nece	0.70 0.64 0.73
Duck	7.00 6.00 5.50	Foreign	0.62 0.62
Eggs	2.40 2.60 1.90		
PUITY		COAL AND FUEL	
Apples	0.70 0.70 0.65	Anthrac	290 295 300
Bananas	0.50 0.45 0.40	Kitchen	300 320 310
Lemons	0.70 0.70 0.60	Briquet	9.80 10 10
Oranges	1.20 0.80 0.70	Charcoal	50
Wood	0.60 0.60 0.60	Wood	0.65 0.70
Pears	1.00 0.85	K'sene	1.20 1.13 1.20

The health report of the French Municipality for the week ending March 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 9 and Chinese 196. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners nil and Chinese, tuberculosis 32; pneumonia 13; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 12; measles 9; dysentery 6; diphtheria 4; beriberi 3 and smallpox, septicaemia one each.

REPORT No. 11/1941 for week ending March 21 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

Hankow Commerce Chamber

Chairman in a Survey of Conditions of Once Thriving Port Shows Parlous State of Trade

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

At the annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, held in that port on March 14, Mr. D. B. Tait, manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and chairman of the Chamber, gave an excellent survey of conditions ruling during 1940. In the course of his remarks he clearly showed how local restrictions imposed by the Japanese authorities have strangled Third Power trade, specially British. The tenancy of British properties continue to be forcibly denied, and even the chimera of the re-opening of the Yangtze River to foreign trade and navigation as far as Nanking has faded.

The chairman in the course of his remarks said:

It is fitting to record here our satisfaction at the appointment last June of a Consular Official. In the person of Mr. Lloyd, with a knowledge of the Japanese language, thus again providing much-needed assistance for which we are duly grateful to His Majesty's Government. In the handling of our local daily difficulties with Japanese Authorities. The references which nowadays have constantly to be made to these Authorities have caused your Committee always to view the appointment of a British Consular Officer with Japanese language qualifications as a matter of consequence in the adequate care of British interests in Hankow and it is with considerable regret, therefore, and some misgiving, that we have learned of Mr. Lloyd's withdrawal without replacement. We understand, however, that this step has been occasioned by more urgent and important claims elsewhere, and it would accordingly appear to leave us with no alternative but to work without his useful liaison until the present complicated political picture clears for us all.

Thanks to U.S. Navy

In recalling past friends, we are deeply conscious of our inability to record any direct contact with H. M. Navy during the year, the first year for a very long time that we have not been cheered by the presence of the White Ensign—and all that it conveys—in Hankow. Our thoughts, highest hopes, and best wishes are with not only our Naval friends, however, but also the other Branches of H.M.'s Forces, in their gallant and thoroughly convincing exploits in many parts of the world, and we would also remember with gratitude those who have gone from amongst us to take an active share in the struggle that now confronts both hemispheres. (Applause)

Yet we have not been bereft of Naval companionship, since we have been, and are, able to greet the presence in Hankow of units of the U.S. Navy. Yangtze Patrol, and we are indeed happy on this occasion to express once more our grateful thanks to Admiral Glassford, and to the Officers and Men of his command, for their great courtesy and assistance in bringing to British residents personal necessities and household stores. The services thus rendered have been most generous and we assure our American friends of our most sincere appreciation. (Applause)

In this matter of obtaining stores and personal supplies from Shanghai, we must likewise thank H.L.J.M. Navy for the transportation facilities afforded by them; the help thus provided has been of considerable assistance to many of us, concerned particularly with the maintenance and upkeep of properties.

Shanghai Chamber

We have again been encouraged throughout the year by the ever-ready assistance of the Shanghai Chamber whenever it was considered necessary or desirable to refer Hankow matters to them. I was fortunately able to convey recently to Sir Robert Calder-Marshall this Chamber's deep appreciation of the interest and support of his Committee, which I was assured they would most gladly continue to extend to us.

General

Gentlemen, it is indeed difficult to review with any satisfaction a year such as the past one has been and if, in the course of my remarks, reference be not made to matters which we have been accustomed in the past to mention specifically at these Meetings, that is because comment on them would by this time verge so much on the obvious and platitudinous, by reason of frequent previous repetition, as to render such comment superfluous.

Nevertheless, it must again be recorded that the Chinese Maritime Customs and River Inspectorate have not been permitted to resume functioning.

Position of British Business

The position of British business interests in Hankow during the past year has remained practically un-

changed and, although we may have met with fewer or relaxed restrictions on our personal liberties, another year of facing the blank wall of prohibited trade has been experienced. World affairs have increasingly overshadowed our local and Yangtze River problems, and this blank wall seems today even higher, with perhaps an appearance of added solidity, from our lengthy and enforced contemplation of it, coupled with the knowledge that its disappearance may have to await the outcome of the conflicts that are now the immediate and vital concern of the world at large. In reviewing the past year, it is therefore necessary for us to bring our problems and perplexities—and they have not been few—into their proper perspective on the great world canvas that is now being painted; and these include this blank wall which we have so long been compelled to study and strenuously endeavoured to scale or pierce, but which, possibly on account of our proximity to it, still assumes an aspect of insurmountability.

Export Trade

Apart from a few shipments deviously arranged early in the year, there has been no British or Foreign participation in any export trade, unless the local sale of balances of accumulated stocks of woodoil, bristles, tea and cotton to interests rigorously controlled by Japanese Authorities can so be described. The scarcity and virtual stoppage of the flow of up country produce have eliminated practically every vestige of an export market, and with the exception of one or two commodities to which due reference is made in the export report for inclusion in the Year Book, such isolated and noticeable shipments of woodoil, bristles, cotton, tea, native egg products, and clean ramie, together with relatively small lots of hides and skins, as have gone forward under exclusive Japanese control, have mainly represented the liquidation of local stocks—a process which bids fair shortly to reach completion.

Imports

On the import side there is not one British trade transaction to report. Third Power interests may have seen their products on the local market, but these were imported through Japanese hands under permit from Japanese Authorities, and may be said to have owed their appearance either to their well-established good qualities or else to the fact that they alone could fill obvious gaps in the local economy.

Observations concerning local restrictions which have continued the strangulation of Third Power trade formed the subject of a special Memorandum prepared by your committee towards the middle of last year, and this duly reached our own Authorities.

Military Activities

Before turning from the general to the particular in this brief survey, we cannot fail to take note of the changes which have accompanied further Japanese military penetration along the Yangtze Valley, resulting in the occupation of both Shashi and Ichang in June. There can be little doubt that these advances, although eventually rapid, were accompanied by considerable loss on both sides and that guerrilla activities in the areas between Hankow and Ichang, as well as on the south bank of the Yangtze, have been a constant source of embarrassment to the invading military.

The Japanese occupation of Ichang effectively destroyed such trade as had hitherto been conducted at, and through, that port with Wansien and Chungking—in which British Companies had continued throughout to participate—and confined transportation services to the higher reaches of the River. In addition, Japanese Military Authorities on the spot at Ichang have continued to interfere with British interests by the forcible seizure of British craft to secure the cargo contained therein, despite the most vigorous representations of our own Authorities in the highest quarters. Whilst it is true that the British craft affected have so far been returned to their powerless owners following the forcible removal of all cargo, it is impossible to find justification for the perpetration of such

acts against neutral interests, with clearly defined rights. British subjects and interests in Ichang are also now suffering from seriously unpleasant restrictions and virtual boycott, particularly in the matters of obtaining requisite funds and necessary supplies, including foodstuffs which they are not allowed to buy in Japanese shops. We earnestly hope that this situation will secure the earliest possible remedial attention of the Japanese Authorities, who have now been approached in this regard.

Postal Services

Satisfactory postal communication with Ichang, now occupied over eight months, has not yet been re-established, although services were recently resumed to Shashi, and this Chamber would strongly appeal and hope for the early restoration of this primary and necessary facility. (Since I wrote the above, notification has appeared in the public press announcing the resumption of this service.)

Tenancy of British Properties

Looking downriver, the page of progress is quite blank. The tenancy and use of British properties continue forcibly to be denied, and even the chimera of the re-opening of the Yangtze River to foreign trade and navigation as far as Nanking has faded, so that today, out of the 1400 miles' stretch from Shanghai to Chungking, British services operate only in the last 170 miles. Truly it is difficult to follow the reasoning that continues to dictate the shutting out of that universal trading by which alone can be effected the economic rehabilitation of this now desolated Yangtze Valley, bringing ultimate benefit to all concerned in this great country.

This mention of communication reminds us all again of our continued lack of a telephone service, which a New Order has not yet been able to restore to us after two and a half years.

Travelling facilities on either the Hankow-Peiping or Hankow-Canton Railways have continued to be limited severely by Military exigencies and apparently are only very uncertainly restored to casual Chinese passenger traffic on sections close to Hankow.

Cost of Living—Rice and Salt

A factor of very considerable importance and which loomed large during the last quarter of the year was the unprecedented high cost of living as the direct result of meteoric rises in the prices of rice and salt particularly. Member firms, deprived of trade and revenue, have consequently had to bear an additional financial burden in the shape of special allowances in order to mitigate the hardships experienced by their staffs.

You have all heard and read of—and most of us have seen—ample stocks of rice and salt in Hankow godowns, said in some quarters to be sufficient for all needs for one year, yet against an "official" price of \$40 per picul for second-grade rice that quality was unobtainable at less than \$80 from October up to December, when it suddenly jumped to \$104 and then to \$130: first-class rice could not, and cannot now, be procured.

Today the position is little better with an average price still fluctuating around \$120 to \$125, whilst thousands literally starve. We all know that, even if there were no rice in Hankow, it could easily be obtained just outside the Wuhai area at \$40 per picul or less, but the fact cannot be disguised that such supplies are prevented from reaching the local populace who are shamelessly and despicably exploited from quarters which cannot but receive the support of authority.

The dangerous potentialities of this situation are too obvious to need any stressing here and we commend the vigour with which our local Press have sought to present the gravity of the position to responsible Japanese Authorities, since in their hands now lies the power vastly to improve the lot of all people in Wuhai. These Authorities promised effective action some weeks ago and we look hopefully for the results of this, which assuredly cannot be made evident too soon.

Shipping

All British and Foreign tonnage excluding Japanese, has remained idle in Hankow throughout the year and even yet the full legitimate use of wharves and pontoons has not been restored in spite of fresh approaches to Authorities who continue to enforce their prohibitions on the grounds of "military necessity."

For passages to and from Shanghai, we have continued to be dependent upon Japanese Authorities and vessels, and apart from a lengthy suspension of these facilities during April and May, it is pleasing to record that foreign passages from Hankow were fairly readily granted. Considerable delay has been experienced in many instances, however, in obtaining passages from Shanghai and considering the new Japanese tonnage which has made its appearance on the River during the year—and by which sever-

al of us have travelled comfortably—it should not be a difficult matter to effect improvement in this regard, if the responsible Authorities wish to do so. In this connection, it must be noted with regret that passages by the regular aeroplane service, to and from Shanghai, are virtually unobtainable by British subjects.

Propaganda

The year has accustomed us to the new format of our British Daily and it has all the advantages of convenience. Perhaps the news which it contains is prematurely aged by wireless broadcasts, but the value of such a British publication should not be underrated in times like the present, which, in fact, reinforce the need for its continuance.

It is a short step from this subject to our local War effort which has developed during the year in several directions for the benefit and comfort of our Forces, War Charities, Air Raid Victims and the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, to which latter Fund alone our sadly depleted and hard-hit community has donated £2,156 in eight months. British women have contributed invaluable help and hard work, whilst the considerable assistance given in many efforts by other Nationals has very deeply been appreciated. (Applause)

All such effort is of more than passing interest to this Chamber and we welcome the recent re-formation of the Hankow British Residents' Association to whom we would convey best wishes for the success of their endeavours to centralize, encourage and improve our total effort for, notable and generous as this has so far been, possibilities of increased giving for the maintenance of our national life-blood cannot be denied. The B.R.A. is assured of this Chamber's support and liberal donations of money and of advertising space by our Members are only a part of what I am sure we are all willing to do.

Population

It is interesting to note that the British population of Wuhai at the end of 1940 was:—117 Men 95 Women 46 Children, a decrease of 10 Men, and increases of 7 Women and 21 Children compared with the previous year, but, of course, a very marked reduction on pre-occupation years. The total population of Hankow has been estimated at 900,000.

Conclusion

It would be foolhardy and useless to attempt any forecast of the future and our survey of the year give us little, if anything, from which more than the most negative sort of deductions may be made, since only in a few relatively unimportant directions from the business point of view can it be said that we might be worse off. That is cold comfort, but, Gentlemen, we have seen through two and a half years' of frustration, bitter disappointments and unprecedented difficulties, and all the battling and "the thoughts that have breathed and the words that have burned" during that time, undoubtedly securing for us a position we would not otherwise have maintained—all that effort, Gentlemen, would be belied and betrayed by the adoption now of any defeatist attitude of sitting down with our hands folded.

Let me revive, therefore, the smile of the blank wall and venture to suggest that it is our duty mentally—as well as physically—to keep fit and active in preparation either for the scaling of it, or for its crumbling, or for its demolition, because, although we here may temporarily have dropped out of the economic sphere, we have not dropped out of the British sphere and on the other side of that blank wall which meanwhile faces us, there will be much to do. (Applause)

Cuban Sugar Loan

Havana, Mar. 22.

The Cuban Legislature has authorized a loan of \$11,000,000 from the United States Import and Export Bank to finance production of 400,000 tons of sugar for reserve.—Reuter.

British Investments

In U.S. Revealed

Washington, Mar. 19.

Mr. Harold B. Smith Director of the Budget yesterday told the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee that the nominal value of British marketable securities in the United States totalled US\$616,000,000 while Britain had about US\$900,000,000 worth of direct investments in the country.

Mr. Smith, testifying in regard to hearings being conducted under the huge appropriation measure of the "Lend and Lease" Bill, said that the nominal value of the United Kingdom's investments in Latin America was the equivalent of over US\$3,500,000,000 and about US\$2,000,000,000 in Canada.

The figures, Mr. Smith said, were presented to the Treasury Department by British sources.

Investments Reduced

About one half of the US\$3,500,000,000 for Latin America was nominal value and the market value "would of course be much less," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith said some British investments in Latin America were in complete default while others were in partial default, which was nearly all were payable in sterling or in local currencies.

The liquidation value in United States dollars of Britain's Latin American securities was very uncertain, particularly in view of the widespread control of foreign exchange transfers, said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith was examined by a subcommittee regarding plans providing for agricultural products under the bill. Such products, he said, would be procured under supervision of the Department of Agriculture and if there was a surplus of products it would be procured probably through the Surplus Commodity Corporation.

Agricultural products also might be procured through the procurement division of the Treasury, Mr. Smith said.—United Press.

Position of Chinese Dollar Analyzed

London, Mar. 22.

The recent easiness of the Chinese dollar is ascribed here to the Chinese Stabilization Fund's unwillingness to support the free market, not to the inability of the Fund to do so, since it doubtless retains large resources as a result of the recent United States credit.

Negotiations are proceeding to prevent sterling help to the Fund from feeding the Shanghai market, which is the main remaining loophole in the sterling exchange control.

Some quarters propose a Sino-British payments agreement, with the familiar special accounts, but giving Chinese sterling holdings more latitude than is usual elsewhere in view of the international complexity of the Shanghai market.—Reuter.

Chile Bans Copper Exports to Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

At the request of the United States Government, Chile has banned the export of her copper to countries outside of the American continent, the "Asahi" reports.

The increase in the consumption of copper in the U.S. has been such that the American industry is suffering a shortage of 25,000 to 30,000 tons of the metal every month, the paper added.

As the result of the arrangement between Santiago and Washington, deliveries of Chilean copper to Japan have been suspended and the contracts cancelled the "Asahi" further reported.—Havas Telemadrid.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

INCORPORATED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED TO THE EXTENT AND IN MANNER PRESCRIBED BY ORDINANCE NO. 11 OF 1929 OF THE COLONY.

Authorised Capital	HK\$20,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	HK\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds	£6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	HK\$10,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman; W. H. LOCK, Esq., Deputy Chairman;
J. K. BOUSFIELD, Esq., A. H. COMPTON, Esq., L. J. DAVIES, Esq., Hon.
Mr. S. H. DOBBS, Esq., G. M. KIRK, Esq., K. S. MORRISON, Esq., Hon. Mr. T. E.
FRANCE, Hon. Mr. A. L. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Manager: Sir VERNER M. GRAYBURN.

Head Office: HONGKONG
Branches in London, New York, San Francisco and the Principal Cities of the Far East
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Savings Bank Dept. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.
A. S. HENCHMAN, Manager.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Sua Manggis Rubber Co.

Shanghai, Mar. 22.
The 31st annual general meeting of shareholders of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at 49 Szechuen Road. Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman, presided supported by Messrs H. Kadoorie and G. H. Wright, directors, G. A. Smith, secretary. Shares present and represented totalled 30,875. Immediately following the above an extraordinary meeting was held, to make certain alterations in the Articles of Association.

The chairman in his speech said:—
The result of the working for the year is a profit of Ch.\$241,544.15 as compared with a profit for the previous year of Ch.\$89,199.72. This satisfactory result is attributable to the fact that the output of rubber was 49,238 lbs. greater, the average receipts from the sales of rubber were 1.63 pence per pound higher and the average rate of exchange was 14½ Straits cents to the Chinese dollar as against 23 cents last year. The estate expenditure on revenue account, on the other hand, was very nearly the same.

The expenditure on capital account was Ch.\$22,621.43 for which sum the 10 acres replanted in 1939 were upkept and a further 20 acres were replanted. The Estimated Capital Expenditure for 1941 is \$1,854,300 which will be spent on replanting a further 32 acres and upkeeping the before mentioned 30 acres.

The standard production for 1941 has been assessed provisionally at 259,100 lbs., which is the same amount as for 1940.

Planting Matters

As regards planting matters, in the 30 acres already replanted the young plants are reported to be healthy and growing well.

The increased output was entirely due to the operation of the restriction scheme. The yield per acre actually tapped being 488 lbs. as compared with 503 lbs. last year. It was necessary to tap an average area of 445 acres in order to produce the amount of rubber that it was permissible to export and this necessitated bringing some of the poorer yielding fields into tapping once more.

The standard of tapping is reported to be satisfactory and the rates of bark consumption and bark renewal are reported to be normal.

The supply of labour was barely sufficient for requirements but the force appears to be settled and contented. The health of the coolies. I am glad to say, continued to be satisfactory.

Estate Satisfactory

The estate is reported to be free from Lallang and other noxious growths but the cost of weeding per acre per month showed an increase of 2 cents, mainly owing to the higher wages that had to be paid. Neither pests nor diseases gave any trouble during the year, such cases as were discovered yielding readily to treatment.

Machinery and Buildings

All machinery was given the necessary attention and is reported to be in moderate order. The time is not far distant, however, when it will be necessary to install a new sheeting battery, if the requisite standard of sheet is to be maintained.

The buildings were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair at small cost. An estate shop will be built this year at an estimated cost of \$1,300.00.

Financial Condition

Financially the company is now in a reasonably satisfactory position, since, if you pass the dividend now recommended, it will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets amounting to approximately Ch. \$200,000.00.

If you pass the dividend now proposed by your directors the distributions made on account of the working for 1940 will represent only 44 per cent. of the profit earned during the year, but unfortunately the very stringent and, to my mind, unreasonable rules governing remittances from Malaya to Shanghai make it impossible for us to obtain a remittance of more than the Straits \$500.00 out of the Straits \$44,911.74 that we had lying idle to our credit in the bank in Penang at the end of the year.

Voluntary Contributions

Some of you may have wondered also why your directors do not recommend that any contribution be made to the Voluntary War Fund or some other Patriotic Fund but they take the view that in the existing circumstances shareholders are entitled to receive the full benefit of the very meagre remittances that are at present permitted us and furthermore the company has paid, during the

year under review, a sum equivalent to Ch. \$1,821.22 in an Export Duty specially imposed for the purposes of the present War. Moreover, the money thus frozen in the Straits is in the aggregate of very material benefit to the Empire in assisting to maintain the balance of exchange.

Share Value Increasing

I would like to dispel the impression that I understand some people hold that the money which cannot be remitted is being taken away from the companies, for this is far from being the case. All that is happening is that the money is accumulating month by month in the Straits and so long as it cannot be remitted and distributed the intrinsic value of your shares is increasing by a similar sum monthly. The companies will thus be in a very strong position financially and able to meet any slump that may occur after hostilities have ceased.

In conclusion, I would like to express our best thanks to the manager, to the Straits agents and to the visiting agent for the very efficient manner in which they have looked after the interests of the estate during the year under review.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, as presented, be adopted and recommended.

That a dividend of 40 cents per share be paid. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and Seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That Mr. H. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. G. H. Wright and Seconded by Mr. D. E. Levy.

That Messrs. Thomson and Company be selected auditors to the company. Proposed by Mr. D. G. J. Keet and Seconded by Mr. D. E. Levy.

Extraordinary Meeting

The purpose for which this meeting has been called, is to make certain alterations to the Articles of Association.

The present articles stipulate that a fee not exceeding one Tael shall be charged for each transfer of shares which, now-a-days, is a sum entirely inadequate to cover the cost of the share certificate and other stationery involved in a transfer of shares.

The suggested amendments will give the Board the power to fix a transfer fee at any figure that is, in the opinion of the Board, reasonable. You may rest assured, however, that the fee will be kept as low as is compatible with the expenses involved.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That the Articles of Association of the company be altered in manner following that is to say:—

(a) That in article 11 the words "a fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "the sum of one Tael or such smaller sum as the directors may determine".

(b) That article 33 be cancelled and the following article substituted therefor:—
"33. A fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer, and shall be required by the Board, to be paid before the registration thereof. A similar fee may be charged on the registration of any other document."

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and Seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

Auto Palace Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Mar. 21.
The eleventh annual general meeting of the Auto Palace Co., Ltd., was held on March 19, at the offices of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Ltd., those present including Messrs. G. E. Marden, (chairman), F. R. Davey, Ellis Haxey D. J. Edgar, directors, Mr. F. X. Gutierrez, secretary and shareholders the total number of shares represented being 46,410.

The chairman in part said:—

You will have noted from them that the results of the current year's working have again proved satisfactory. The Liability side of the balance sheet shows sundry creditors amounting to \$314,741.36. Practically the whole of the amount from this account which was actually due from us has since been paid.

On the asset side you will observe that the usual depreciations have been allowed for both in respect of leasehold and freehold premises. office furniture has again been reduced to a nominal figure, and Plant and Machinery show a value considerably below replacement cost.

Stocks and Debtors

As in the previous year the proportions of stocks and debtors which we carry in foreign currency are shown at rates of exchange more favourable than those now ruling. Nearly the whole amount due of the sundry debtors has since been received. Cash held in foreign currencies has been converted at rates ruling at December 31, 1940.

The profit and loss account calls for no special comment but you will be pleased to learn that the very satisfactory profit—more than three lakhs greater than in our last year—has been arrived at after deducting the cost of our donation of two motor cars to the British Residents' Association for their raffle held in November.

It is again proposed to make a transfer to General Reserve—this time of a lakh—thus further strengthening our position for the future.

Our managing director has been granted leave for the purpose of serving with His Majesty's Forces and you will I know, wish to be assured that he will return to his success and a safe return to Shanghai when victory has been achieved. His work and that of the staff is reflected in the accounts we have just scrutinized.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, as audited and certified by Messrs. Low Bingham & Matthews and now submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted. Proposed by Mr. G. E. Marden and Seconded by Mr. J. Edgar.

That the allocations recommended by the directors in their report be and are hereby approved.

To pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share. To transfer \$100,000.00 to general reserve.

To carry forward \$423,430.37.

Proposed by Mr. G. E. Marden and Seconded by Mr. F. H. Davey.

That Mr. G. E. Marden and Mr. W. R. McNeil retire, by rotation, and being eligible be and are hereby re-elected directors. Proposed by Mr. J. Edgar and Seconded by Mr. P. Tilley.

That Messrs. Low Bingham & Matthews be and are hereby re-elected auditors. Proposed by Mr. P. Tilley and seconded by Mr. J. Edgar.

Chartered Bank

London, Mar. 21.
The remarkable maintenance of the international trade of China last year, in spite of the fact that Japan controlled almost all China's sea-board and that trade at Shanghai was subjected to increasing control and restrictions, was mentioned by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Nevertheless, Japan's adherence to the Axis pact, and the threat of the extension of hostilities in the Far East has caused a further curtailment in trade, it was stated.

The Chairman stated that the fact that Japan's internal economy was dominated by the Government's burden of preparation for war, and the requirements of the Japanese army to gain from greatly increasing opportunities for peaceful trading which came from the European nations being absorbed in a war, and which would have been hers if normal relations with the outside world had been maintained.—Reuter.

Company Dividends

Chartered Bank
Shanghai, Mar. 23.
At shareholders meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on April 2 directors will recommend a final dividend ten per cent. per annum subject income tax £50,000, pension fund £50,000, premises account £182,002-9-11 carried forward.

Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, Mar. 20.
At a meeting of the directors of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., held on March 18, it was decided to recommend to shareholders that the year's profit of \$189,677.10 plus the carry forward of \$39,220.36 from last year be allocated as follows at the forthcoming annual general meeting:—
To pay a dividend of \$2.50 per share \$100,000.00
Donate to Voluntary War Contribution Fund 10,000.00
Carry forward 109,897.40
\$219,897.40

Shanghai Sumatra R. E. Co.
Shanghai, Mar. 21.
Messrs. George McBain, general agents of the Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Estates Ltd. state that, after deducting general agents' commission, directors' and auditors' fees, and including the balance of \$20,011.61 brought forward from last year, the audited accounts for the year ended, October 31, 1940 show a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$754,087.45, which the directors will recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the company to be held on April 16, be dealt with as follows:—
To pay a dividend of \$4 per share appropriating \$507,824.00
Write off buildings 20,146.14
Write off new dykes and watergates 50,730.75
Place to general reserve (raising amount of same to \$200,000) 126,301.24
Place to reserve for replanting and cultivation (raising amount of same to \$500,000) 229,000.00
Donate to Voluntary War Contribution Fund 5,000.00
Carry forward to next account 46,074.32
\$754,087.45

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Britain's Spirit":

And Chinese Friendship

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—As one of the 400 million Chinese people who are fighting the aggressors hand in hand with Britain, I am much inspired by the leaderette, entitled "Britain's Spirit," which appeared in your esteemed paper of yesterday. Most noteworthy is the statement that "Hitler's indiscriminate air attack against the British Isles has sent the spirit of the British people soaring skyward to draw the unstinted admiration of the whole world" and that "Hitler may rain bombs on Britain's cities, towns and villages but he will never break the spirit of the average Briton." It is also more true than ever that "the destruction of property may be great but there never will be any destruction of moral." All that your editorial states reminds me of the raiding of our wartime Capital, Chungking, by Japanese planes which took place during the latter part of last year. In the similar way as Hitler did to Britain, Japan rained bombs on China's cities, towns and villages and brutally slaughtered Chinese civilians. But the average Chinese challenges bombs and explosives with a grim determination to crush the invaders, and are always ready to rebuff any attack from the aggressors. The spirit of the Chinese people, despite their sufferings and hardship, is soaring skyward as that of their British friends abroad.

Both two great nations are facing the same ruthless aggression and are resisting it with the same strong determination. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that both of them are fighting the same war with a common aim—that is, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis must be crushed in order to ensure world peace and security. Let "Britain's spirit" and "China's spirit" be welded together and directed to the holy mission of exterminating aggression and promoting welfare of mankind. An old Chinese adage has it that heroes always sympathize with heroes when they are fighting for the common cause of righteousness and justice. In view of this, Britain should keep closer their ties of friendship and mutual co-operation in tiding over the present crisis. It is their duty to build a real order in this world of chaos and turmoil.
HARRY YOUNG.
Shanghai, Mar. 19.

Parcels for Europe:

A Question Answered

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Referring to the sending of parcels to Europe, you state in your issue of March 15 that a high official of the Shanghai Post Office declared that the only mail route to Europe is via Siberia, where transmission of parcels has been suspended.

In that case, why does the General Post Office in Shanghai accept free of charge parcels post not exceeding two kilograms to be sent to prisoners of war in Germany?

Why do some local German firms undertake the sending of parcels to Germany, occupied countries and unoccupied France?

Talking of prisoners of war and parcels, I would like to know what the committee concerned, especially the French, has done here to help their unfortunate countrymen starving in Germany?

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

***It is explained by a high official of the Shanghai Post Office that while transmission of parcels has been suspended "letter packets" treated as "light mail" by the Post Office, can still be mailed to Europe. The weight of a letter packet must not exceed two kilograms and it is different from a parcel. Letter packets can be mailed to Europe without restriction by any person provided that sufficient postage charge has been paid, but in the case of prisoners of war, the postage is free by reason of an international agreement.—Ed.

Plymouth:

Donation in its Honour

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—With reference to the editorial "Rationed Pleasures" in the "Noon Bulletin" of Friday, I enclose herewith a cheque for \$500 in favour of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, being an advance on account of savings in honour of Plymouth in its day of distress.
C.
Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Cost of Living:

And Underpaid People

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—May I plead the cause of many Britons in Shanghai who, as recipients of local currency salaries, are finding it very difficult to "carry on."

As everyone knows, the bare necessities of life have been increased fourfold, but British firms, whilst making provision for those employees paid in sterling, ignore the pressing needs of those paid in local currency. Why? Are Britons born and educated in the Homeland, but "locally" employed in Shanghai, inferior mortals, whose standard of living is adjudged to be much lower than that of the people appointed and sent out from Home?

Conditions have become such that the struggle to live at 3½ or less to the dollar cannot be waged successfully much longer.

Immediate measures of adjustment and reform, if longer delayed, will lead to acute distress! Let it be borne in mind that whereas depreciation in the value of the Chinese dollar automatically increases the sterling salary, the locally paid man is affected adversely.

A minimum increase of 200 per cent. on basic wage would give the underpaid man—and I assert without fear of contradiction that 80 per cent. of "local currency" men are underpaid—the bare necessities of life. British firms, I appeal to you to justify the name you bear for justice and fair play.
BRITANNICA.
Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Power Saving:

How Best to Do It

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Every business man, specially manufacturers and exporters, are annoyed at the news of power shortage. The first and considerable blow comes to the manufacturers, consequently the exporters. Producers' market is upset, knowing power curtailed.

The first and foremost blow should come to luxuries. I should rather suggest that all the Neon lights should be stopped; tramcar runnings should be reduced; night clubs, bars, cafes, dance halls, cabarets should not operate after 1 a.m.; by these and such other ways power can be saved a lot.

In other countries luxuries are the first targets of emergencies and factories the last; but in Shanghai it seems to be the reverse. May I hope that the authorities will give more attention to the demands of manufacturers than to the cabarets and dance-hall operators, and that preference be given to the industries.
AN EXPORTER.
Shanghai, Mar. 15.

Power and Gas:

Ways to Save Both

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Suggestions for reduction to the Shanghai Power, Light and Gas supplies:

1. Cut off supplies, including water and telephone, to all gambling dens in Shanghai.
2. Request all factories, cotton-mills, etc., to curtail their supplies during meal hours and allow their workers to eat at one time, at present they eat in relays with all plants running.

As the curfew has never been lifted, now is the time to enforce it from 12 p.m. to 5 a.m. for all nationalities, and that all places of amusement, cabarets, clubs, etc., be closed by 11.30 p.m.

If these suggestions were adopted it would not create any hardship on the "Shanghai masses" and a crisis would be avoided by a saving of 25 to 35 per cent on fuel.

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

The Radio:

B.B.C. Morning News

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Permit me to draw readers' attention to the B.B.C. News which is usually well audible at 7.45 a.m. on 31.32 metres, or 9.58 megacycles. This is up-to-date news broadcast to N. America, and it is followed at 8 a.m. by a topical talk.

F. A. INGLIS.
B.B.C. Correspondent.
Shanghai, Mar. 18.

The Orchestra:

Broadcast of Concerts

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The existence of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, one of the few decent things we have left, is the only thing, apart from a somewhat unsatisfactory constitution, which makes this city unique west of Suez, and it would be a thousand pities if an institution which it has taken years to build up, should be lightly discarded.

At the same time it must be admitted that at present the amenities provided by the Orchestra are only available to a very small percentage of ratepayers. Frequently the "house full" notice is displayed outside the Lyceum, which results in ratepayers who can afford to pay the price of admission tickets and of transport being unable to attend a given concert owing to the very limited accommodation provided by the Lyceum Theatre. There are also many musical ratepayers who perform must pay their rates but who cannot afford the price of admission tickets and/or transport. Consider the position of a ratepayer living in Yangtzepoo who is more entitled to attend the S.M.C. concerts than a resident of the French Concession, but who is practically debarred from doing so by the expense involved.

In my opinion the ratepayers should insist that the S.M.C. should make arrangements to broadcast all official S.M.C. concerts, and be argued against this that box office receipts would diminish. This is doubtful in the extreme. Experience would appear to indicate that the broadcasting of concerts has the opposite effect. The Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts are, or certainly were, regularly broadcast, and anybody who has attended one can attest to the crowded condition of the parterre when the alternative to standing for the best part of a couple of hours was listening to the same concert in comfort at home. Moreover the Queen's Hall orchestra is not supported by public funds. Even if the broadcasting of S.M.C. concerts should adversely affect the box office receipts it would scarcely matter, as in the final analysis the ratepayer pays most of the cost of maintaining the orchestra anyway. I am quite certain that if the S.M.C. concerts were broadcast in future the annual opponents of the retention of the orchestra would be greatly diminished in number and would be deprived of some of their favourite arguments.

Apart from the weekly S.M.C. concerts, the existence of the Orchestra alone makes possible a reasonable standard of efficiency in the "Ballet Russe," the Choral Society concerts and various other musical activities of a sporadic nature.

In conclusion I consider that the members of the S.M.C. Orchestra are on the whole grossly underpaid. In the summer time such of them (that is most of them) who are members both of the Orchestra and of the Band are also grossly overworked.

F. A.

Shanghai, Mar. 15.

How to Raise the Money

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—In the present discussion about the Municipal Orchestra I would heartily endorse the view that this institution should be self-supporting as far as possible. I do not think it will be able to dispense completely with a public subvention. And there can be no doubt that the provision of some cultural amenities standard of the tasks of any municipal administration, even though only a minority of the citizens may make use of the opportunities offered. Should the orchestra be sacrificed, this would be exactly in line with the world's general idea of Shanghai's cultural standard (I don't think I need dwell on this point). Even some of the letters published so far in this column will be commented upon elsewhere in this sense.

On the other hand none of us is blind towards the terrible misery reigning here. Therefore the burden on the administration must be made as light as possible. But the problem is the same everywhere, only the degree of misery—and of the public funds available—varies. And nearly everywhere societies have been formed to help the public bodies to carry on their cultural obligations. In Britain, in the United States, on the Continent, we find those societies, like the "Friends of the National Libraries," "Friends of the Zoological Garden" etc. Why not found here the "Friends of the Municipal Orchestra?" I am certain that once a committee of our prominent music-lovers is formed, their appeal for collaboration will find a ready response from the public. The members of the Society must be accorded some privileges, regarding the first choice of seats, etc., and I would suggest three special concerts during the year, open only to members and

their invited friends, concerts of a really festive character and of social colour—

And finally: there can be no question of the French Municipal Council's obligation to support this cause to a much more generous degree than up to now. All these measures taken together will help to reduce the sum set out for the Municipal Orchestra in the present budget, and the amount saved in this way will surely be used to alleviate the poor sufferers' fate (or so we hope).

PHILHARMONICUS.

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Support for Dr. O'Hara

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—May I add my opinion to that of other correspondents regarding the reinstatement of the Municipal Orchestra as a heavy tax on the Council income.

Surely if the Orchestra can attract big audiences both indoors and out, the conductor and performers can earn their living without any stipend from the Municipal Council.

In these difficult days, the sick and the needy must have help, and all right-thinking taxpayers should support Dr. O'Hara's proposal of reserving the orchestral outlay for the hospitals.

As a retired musician and old resident of Shanghai, I do not hesitate to advocate this necessary change of "venue."

G. K. H.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

These Strikes:

A Lock-out Suggested

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The latest strike of the Bus Company drivers and conductors gives rise to a feeling that we are changing from a condition of law and order to disorder in our once Model Settlement. The action of the strikers in leaving their vehicles at odd places along the roadside (I counted about a dozen along Bubbling Well Road between Seymour and Yates Roads), shows that the intention in mind is to incommode the public to the fullest extent possible. These stationary buses constitute an obstruction to traffic and the police would have done well to arrest all the strikers and have them brought before the Court for just punishment. I saw one foreign sergeant of police ordering the strikers off the footpath back into the buses and it is a pity he could not have applied the same "Move-on" order to those in charge of the vehicles.

These constantly recurring strikes in public services such as the Bus and Tramway Companies show that the past settlements of the strikes are no settlements at all, but merely "breathers" before the next "Hold-up" is attempted. I would therefore suggest that a "lock-out" be tried by the Companies concerned to cool the ardour of the strikers. A month without work and no pay would likely make for great reforms and be a lesson to other workers in the Settlement to stick to constitutional means in order to obtain a redress of their grievances and just claims.

What is badly needed here is an Arbitration Court of international character to handle all disputes between employer and employee, and the sooner our City Fathers set about to establish this institution, the better will it be for all concerned.

AUSTRAL.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

Petrol Sales:

And Cash Rebates

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—For some years past I have been in the habit of purchasing my petrol from Shell, Texaco and Standard Oil pumps on the roadside.

For cash money a return is given you of from 3 to 5 cents per gallon according to the whims of the attendant.

Years ago, when gas costs were around a dollar C.N.C. per gallon, the return amounted to 5 per cent. of marked-up costs and was quite a saving.

Now petrol costs \$3.00 per gallon, so I respectfully enquire why the cash buyer finds himself receiving a cash rebate of 3-5 cents instead of from 10 to 18 cents per gallon purchased.

My petrol consumption is about 100 gallons per month and a rebate for cash equal to that given before would be quite handy.

F.

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

Saturday's Riot:

Thoughts of a Chinese

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The commotion in the Candrome Stadium last Saturday over a football match was unbecoming of educated citizens of a renowned nation of culture. The only redeeming feature of the affray was that not all of them are students; some of them were little tradersmen. But, still, professors and teachers must consider it their own duty to bring up their charges in a good spirit of sportsmanship.

There is nothing vital at stake in a football match. It does not matter who wins. It is a course in physical culture. Dr. Chang Po-ling once said as a referee that "the trophy should go to the party who perspired most." It is a contest between two groups of athletic brothers and not between international enemies. If at war, such contests would be called off under the "forbidden to deal with the enemy" act.

Americans, British, and Chinese are brothers both in spirit and in arms. Among them not even a football grudge is allowed to remain. Let us be grateful that it is better. Let it be forgotten as a shameful thing. Even if a referee makes a wrong decision the aggrieved party should always reserve its judgment until the facts are known and then seek redress in a legitimate way.

As it always takes two sides to start a quarrel, in future better judgment should always be used in the appointment of a referee, who, besides knowing his job, must always be a jolly good fellow endowed with character, integrity and wit and humour. I remember my physical director going down to Tientsin from Peking to take control of a basketball match. Some Tientsin students, annoyed by his decision, booed at him "Fangpi, Fangpi!" in local tongue, and everybody knows what that means. He took off his hat to them and said, "No, nobody will do that with this," pointing to his mouth. The mind of the mob was restored to sanity.

P. T. L.

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Some Keys Found

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—A School boy, son of a friend of mine, picked up a bunch of keys on Saturday p.m. at the Candrome. The keys give a quite important impression.

One who lost same may 'phone 16078. After three days, the keys will be turned over to the French Police.

G. & Co., LTD.

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Some Pertinent Questions

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The riot at the Candrome last Saturday during a football match between the Police and a Chinese College team, apart from being a disgraceful affair should give foreigners in China something to think about. Firstly, the spectators who caused the trouble were almost all University and College students. Secondly, they shouted foul epithets at any inoffensive foreigners who happened to be on the scene, calling them "foreign dogs" and suchlike, and thirdly if it had not been for the promptitude and courage of the French Police they would without doubt have done grievous bodily harm to any foreigners they could have got hold of, seeing they numbered about 100 to 1. Now what I am thinking is this, Is there anti-foreign feeling being fostered in Chinese schools and universities, whilst at the same time China is appealing to England and America to help her throw off the Japanese yoke, England and America will without doubt do this when they have finished with Hitler, and have the time, but having completed that job will it then be necessary to have allied troops in all the large cities of China to protect the lives and properties of foreigners? A Chinese writing today in your correspondence column suggests that Referees should be chosen for these mixed matches who can make funny faces at the Chinese spectators and keep them in a good mood. If that is the mentality of Chinese football fans then let them go to a circus and see the clowns and leave a fine game like football alone.

FAN.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

Views of a Chinese

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I fully realize that this letter is not so pleasing as A.S.A.X's or P.T.L's. But I trust you will be "sport" enough to publish the views

of the other camp—well, just for a change.

Unfortunate as the football incident at the Candrome was, your leader on "Saturday's Riot" in the March 17 issue is to be deeply deplored. True, the incident in question was a "disgraceful" chapter in the football history of Shanghai. It is a disgrace to both the S.M.P. and Tung Hwa teams. But it is no disgrace to Chinese football players and spectators as a whole.

To my mind, your editorial literally "poured oil over the fire" of the football incident. It is quite unbecoming when you tried to "spoon-feed" N.C.D.N. readers with nasty accusations against Chinese teams and Chinese crowds. You attempted to put all the blame on the Chinese by overlooking the unfair judgment of the foreign referee. What is worse, you even went so far as to launch an open attack upon the moral integrity of all Chinese football players and spectators. It is too bad that in your opinion, Chinese football players and fans should take "time out" to learn the spirit and application of "sportsmanship," as the foreign sportsmen of Shanghai understand it.

However, I do agree with you on this: "To argue that these engagements (Sino-foreign football matches) serve the ends of co-operation between the Chinese and the foreigners is to offer a contention which cannot possibly be supported in the light of what has happened. Indeed the opposite is entirely the case, and there is a grave danger that continued repetition of these incidents will increase bad feelings rather than allay them."

Meanwhile, I wish Shanghai's foreign sportsmen will close their eyes and meditate on the Biblical statement about "the beam in one's own eye." We Chinese, players and spectators, are not perfect human beings. No doubt, you foreigners are not infallible either. If you would be open-minded enough to look into the true facts of Sino-foreign football incidents in the past, you might discover that the Chinese teams and crowds were not entirely blame-worthy.

Let me emphasize the point that the foreign referee of any Sino-foreign football game should take up his duty with a clear conscience. If he habitually indulges in calling "off-side" or imposing "penalty" against the Chinese players, especially when the ball is rolling fast toward the goal of the foreign team, the Chinese players or fans cannot be expected to appreciate such an interpretation of "sportsmanship" and obey the decision of the foreign referee, however unfair it may be.

In short, the issue of Sino-foreign football game in Shanghai has come to a head. Sino-foreign cooperation in sports has reached the breaking point. To avoid further arguments, let there be no Sino-foreign cooperation on the football field. Henceforth football teams need not "con- descend" to compete with Chinese eleven—for whatever laudable cause. There is no reason under the sun why Chinese teams are in any way obliged to meet foreign teams. And I am quite sure the Chinese can also enjoy a football match without foreign participation in any shape or manner. That will, I believe, put an end to future football "riots" as well as hypercritical editorials in your future issues.

L. Y. SHEN.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

An Excuse for Tung Hwa

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The Saturday's riot at the Candrome during the Tung Hwa-Police football match is indeed a disgraceful affair in the history of Shanghai sportdom. The unnecessarily violent demonstration of the Chinese spectators has led to severe criticisms and scorn and indefinite suspension of the Tung Hwa team in the League competition.

Let us now look at both sides with cold head and study the cause and effect of the unhappy incident instead of judging superficially and generalizing hastily. First of all, we have to realize that the match was a tense one as evidenced by the large attendance. The referee was certainly a bit too tense, causing him to lose sense in giving proper judgments, which is the chief cause, and the walking off of the Tung Hwa players as protest against the referee's verdict is the immediate cause of the incident. Such action of the Tung Hwa players, though unsportsmanlike, is but a reaction and the only appropriate step to take in a contest like this, without, of course, having a thought to its consequences. The violent demonstration is but a sign and result of mob spirit in psychology. Had the referee exercised justice in the game, all the undesirable consequences would have been avoided.

I sympathize deeply with the players of Tung Hwa Team who have been excessively penalized.

E. K. H. CHANG.

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

A Worker Disillusioned

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I wish your Chinese correspondents writing on Saturday's game at the Candrome could see the game in its correct perspective.

The issue of a game of football is not worthy of upsetting friendships between China and her friends. Today, China needs her friends, badly and the attitude adopted by irresponsible people, such as your correspondent L. Y. Shen appears to be, does not help the situation. His reflections upon the foreign referees makes his case a poor one and I will not spoil mine by reflections upon Chinese referees.

There is an unwritten law understood by all real sportsmen in the game of life, and it is this, One does not quit until the final whistle is blown regardless of the reverses. To quit in life means that the "quitter" goes under; in sport the same rule holds true.

It will be a good thing when all reference to this game ceases in the press, for nothing can be gained by keeping the matter open.

I have had years of very close association with Chinese Association Football players and I have been happy in the fellowship. I have done a great deal to stimulate that friendship which I felt could be attained through international contests on the field of sport. I now entertain serious doubts. It is sad to be disillusioned as one enters into an age when one sees the efforts of years going for nothing.

Are there not in Shanghai men of such calibre that can pull things into shape so that there need be no cleft between the Chinese and their true friends?

PARVUS MINOR.

Shanghai, Mar. 21.

The S.F.A. Ruling

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The bald announcement made by the S.F.A. in today's N.C.D. News that "3rd division-incomplete-no winners" must be a bitter disappointment to the three leading teams—running neck and neck to win, with the "Old Wests," "Xaviarians" only one game each unfinished and Y.T.T. three.

It is also a somewhat uncomfortable surprise to supporters of the junior teams in general—as it smells rather like professionalism.

The fact that the games are unfinished cannot be blamed on the teams—the S.F.D. arranges all this, and in all fairness to the two leading schoolboy foreign teams the S.F.A. might do well to re-consider their rather unsportsmanlike decision and under the unusual circumstances base the winners on a eleven games basis instead of twelve.

It is to be hoped that some other friends of amateur football will try and bring the matter up with the S.F.A.

FOR A SQUARE DEAL.

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

B.W.A. War Work:

Performance Up to Date

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—It has been suggested that the members of the B.W.A. and their friends would be interested in the following. It is a list of shipments made since our war work started in September 1939.

Nov. 21, 1939, 9 cases ...for England	Dec. 17, 1940, 11 cases ...for England
May 14, 1940, 25 cases ...for England	Mar. 15, 1941, 24 cases ...for England
July 20, 1940, 24 cases ...for England	Sept. 24, 1940, 21 cases ...for England
Oct. 24, 1940, 10 cases ...for Hongkong	Sept. 26, 1940, 15 cases ...for Hongkong
Nov. 28, 1940, 8 cases ...for Singapore	Dec. 17, 1940, 12 cases ...for Singapore

We have had news that all these have reached their destination. We have still to hear of the following:

Oct. 23, 1940, 13 cases ...for England	Nov. 21, 1940, 14 cases ...for England
Nov. 28, 1940, 32 cases ...for England	Dec. 17, 1940, 11 cases ...for England
Mar. 15, 1941, 24 cases ...for England	Jan. 23, 1941, 11 cases ...for Sudan

These shipments included 10 cases sent by the Belgian and 14 cases by the Netherlands communities for their people in England. We shall in a short time be sending another supply of pyjamas, bandages, slings, gauze dressings, etc., to the Middle East and would be very grateful for empty packing cases.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank British shipping firms who so generously take all our work gratis, and would add that lighterage, insurance, cases, strapping of cases, local transport and customs facilities are all generously donated by firms and individuals in Shanghai, and we owe them a debt of gratitude.

RUTH ARNOLD JONES.

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Prophecy:

The Value of the Scriptures

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—I feel I cannot remain mute when such an article as that entitled "Fallacies in Prophecies" in your issue of Sunday 16 is given the prestige of the editorial page. With much that is said there I am in complete agreement, but I am sure I am not alone (though I may be alone in "rushing in to print") in taking exception to two wide generalizations made by your esteemed contributor. Firstly, it would seem that he holds the view that the Books of the Prophets in the Bible are only on a par with soothsayers, astrologers, clairvoyants, fortune-tellers, witches and wizards. This is plainly a mistaken attitude, for not only the books written by the prophets (Jeremiah, Isaiah, Daniel, etc.) but the whole of the Old and New Testament was written by Holy men of God, who spoke and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost (2 Peter 1:21) and the Lord Jesus Christ Himself must be included as the greatest of the prophets, for in no uncertain or mysterious terms He came and amplified much that was written by the earlier prophets. Surely this lifts the Scriptures as far above the other claimants to foreknowledge as the heavens are above the earth, and moreover, Scriptural prophecy is not like "seismology"—in its infancy—but is already a proven and reliable basis for an unshakable faith, as witness the overwhelming evidence in the fulfilment of prophecy in the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. Something like thirty prophecies, widely divergent in character and longstanding in time of utterance were fulfilled completely on the day of His crucifixion alone.

Secondly, the purpose of Scriptural prophecy is exactly the opposite to what is stated by your contributor as the "Chief harm." In Jeremiah's prophecy, chapter 36, verses 1 to 3, we read:—

...this word came unto Jeremiah from the Lord, saying, "Take thee a roll of a book, and write therein all the words that I have spoken unto thee against Israel and against Judah, and against all the kingdoms that they may return every man from his evil way; that I may forgive their iniquity and their sin."

It is the same compassionate and loving God, slow to anger, who today is stirring up His people to proclaim far and wide the coming of the very judgments of which Jeremiah and others also wrote when they intimated the coming of the great and terrible Day of the Lord. The true servant of God today does not need, nor indeed can he issue new prophecies, but only draws attention to what has already been written, and urges with all the earnestness at his command—because there is wrath—beware.

Human foreknowledge is certainly limited by the factors cited in the article, but Divine foreknowledge is limited in no such way. The future is as clearly seen as the past and the present by Omnipotence, and if God has been pleased to reveal a certain amount of that future, who shall rob us of it—nay, who so foolish as not to profit thereby.

No doubt your contributor has the worthy motive of allaying needless panic and unreasonable fears, but at best it is only negative comfort. How much better to direct an apprehensive humanity to the source of all true comfort and assurance in the face of all dangers, in the words of Isaiah, chapter 40, verses 28 to 31 for instance:—

Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of His understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might He increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fail: But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.

K. J. FAULKNER.

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Its Great Danger

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—In reply to your correspondent K. J. FAULKNER, whose criticism of my article "Fallacies in Prophecies" appeared in your issue of March 19, I would suggest that I did not place the Books of the Prophets in the Bible on a par with soothsayers, astrologers, clairvoyants, fortune-tellers, witches and wizards. I did include prophets in this list, but I was careful to add the words:

"some sincere enough," a fact which your correspondent omits to mention. Even so, he appears to agree with me that most of the people in this category are charlatans.

I am not prepared to enter into a theological argument on the subject, but I should like to ask your correspondent how in the flood of material published on ancient prophecies and their fulfilment in present times and the future does he distinguish what he considers the true from the false? I have received quantities of literature, mostly in pamphlet or tract form, consisting mainly of a hotchpotch of fantastic allegations regarding the construction of the Pyramids, quotations from the Hebrew prophets and the Book of Revelations, and references to the mystery of the lost ten tribes of Israel, Solomon's Temple, Ancient Babylon, the Scarlet Woman, astronomical phenomena and the origin of the British people, all woven into prognostications of events indicating that the end of the world is near, that the second coming of the Messiah is imminent, and so on and so forth. The people who put out this kind of literature appear to be earnest souls who really believe all that it foretells. They are, or appear to be, every whit as sincere as your correspondent. What is one to believe?

Your correspondent also ignores the point I made regarding the impossibility of making correct prophecies regarding events in which man's or God's freewill is involved. No matter how one twists the facts about the doctrines of predestination and the possession of freewill by man, they cannot be made to harmonize. If man is a freewill agent, then what he will do is not predictable.

Both the Hebrew Jehovah, or Yahweh, and the Christian God are considered freewill agents with the power of changing their minds. Logically, then, no accurate prophecy regarding a future controlled or directed by this agency can be made. If it can, then it must have been preordained and immutable, and if it is immutable, then where does freewill come in?

Incidentally, there is a very good example in the Bible of Jehovah changing his mind and one of his prophecies being discredited thereby. In the story of Jonah this prophet was told by the Lord to go to the wicked city of Nineveh and foretell its destruction in forty days. He had his doubts, ran away to sea, got swallowed by a big fish was cast up on the shore again, after which he went to Nineveh and delivered his message. He then went outside the city and sat down to watch events. The people of Nineveh heeded his prophecy, repented of their sins, put on sackcloth and ashes, and the Lord spared them. Jonah's prophecy failed to come true, for Nineveh was not destroyed. How does your correspondent fit that story in with the idea that prophecies must and will be fulfilled?

The two points which I want to drive home in regard to all this are, firstly, that the belief, which seems to be more or less universal in religious quarters, that events in the world are preordained and immutable, having been long foretold in Holy Writ tends to induce a laissez faire or fatalistic attitude of mind, which can only prove disastrous to those threatened by aggression, thereby playing right into the hands of the aggressors; and, secondly, that the present spate of prophecies concerning the imminence of dire events produces a feeling of unrest, apprehension and indecision that prepares the way for the easy victory of the aggressors over the countries they intend to attack, whether through Fifth Column activities and diplomatic offensives or direct assault with armed forces.

With regard to my article, lack of space did not permit the inclusion of reference to a contemporary scientific prophecy and its fulfilment, but I may mention it here. Recently it has been pointed out by a retired civil engineer named Edgar C. Trupp, who lives in Vancouver, that several of the planets will be in such positions during the present year that their gravitational pulls on the Earth's crust will all be in the same direction, and, thus combined, will exert considerable force. This, it is prophesied with good reason, will probably cause a series of earthquakes of unusual severity in many parts of the world. Already this year several severe earthquakes have occurred, and it will be interesting to see just how much further the prophecy concerning such seismic disturbances will be fulfilled. But the idea that their occurrence, coming at a time of world upheaval, is the fulfilment of ancient prophecies dating back to the time of the Pyramids is one that no rational mind can accept.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWLEY.

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

The Theatres of War:

By One Who Knows Them

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—In the leaderette "In East Africa" in your edition of March 15 you wrote about "Harrar, or Harrar, is not on the railway Djibouti-Addis Ababa, but on the caravan track (now perhaps already a true road) between Direwada, on the railway, to British Somaliland and to Berbera, the capital and harbour of British Somaliland. The distance from Harrar to Direwada is, along the road, 57 kilometres. Already in 1936 there were between Harrar and Direwada some bridges which were not destroyed by the Ethiopian rivers, which are for the most part of the year absolutely dry, but have a formidable force during the few weeks in the year when they are streaming."

Between Djidjida and Harrar and between Harrar and Direwada are, on this track or road, defiles which are easy to defend. In 1936 the Ethiopian troops, completely demoralized by the flight of the Emperor, did not defend them, and it is a question whether the moral of the Italians is now in a better condition than the moral of the Ethiopian troops in 1936.

The first aim of inestimable importance for the British troops marching from the south is, in my opinion, the small town Direwada on the railway, about 300 kilometres from Djibouti and something more than 450 kilometres from Addis Ababa.

By chance I have travelled not only in Abyssinia but also in other countries which are now the theatres of war in the Near East. In these days the newspapers tell stories about the Germans in Bulgaria and a coming attack on Greece through the Struma valley. It is the only way the Germans can take, and there is through the Struma valley even a railway from Radomir, nearly 50 kilometres from Sofia, to Petritsi, nearly 20 kilometres from the Greek frontier. About ten years ago I travelled along this railway to the north. It was the most poetic railway I ever saw. At 4 o'clock in the morning, a beautiful spring morning, I took the train at a little station in the woods, nearly 15 kilometres from Petritsi. What a train it was! It seemed to me a toy, but it was its duty. To Radomir the journey took about ten or twelve hours. Several times we crossed the Struma, a wild un navigable river. Bravely the small train climbed the mountains, and carefully it descended. But where the terrain was less dangerous it took a formidable speed of almost 20 kilometres an hour. This presumption was generally punished, and the consequence was a derailment. But on this lovely railway a derailment was not a tragedy, merely fun. We passengers went all out and put the wagons again on the rails, and the small train carried on. At each village we stopped, all the population was on the station, and the small train (three trains a week in each direction) was the only public amusement. Farmers sold almost for nothing roasted chicken, boiled eggs, bread, ham, coffee, wine, home-made gin, fruit and other good things.

Indeed it was the most poetic railway I ever saw. But I ask whether such a small railway can serve for the communications of an army of many thousands of men, or even hundreds of thousands of men. And even I did not see in that part of the country, at least not roads which could serve for the needs of an army even of only some thousands of men. If Yugoslavia gives way to Germany things will change for Greece, because between Yugoslavia and Greece there is a railway of normal gauge. Until then the danger to Greece is not very great. The Bulgarian government will help the Germans, but the poetic railway will not.

In the last weeks there has been little news of the British and Free French fighting forces in Libya, and there is a very plausible reason for it. The other day I found the diary of my journey from Tripoli to Benghazi by motor-cycle (a four-cylinder Ariel) and side-car in the summer of 1933. From the town of Tripoli to the east there is more or less cultivated soil till Misurata, a distance of 212 kilometres from Tripoli. At Misurata the desert begins, until Agadabia, a small town a distance of nearly 650 kilometres from Misurata. Between Agadabia and Misurata are some oases and even a small town, Sirte. Also, there are small forts, but only forts to resist the natives. These forts are not built to resist modern artillery, even of small calibre. The first of these forts, going from Agadabia to Tripoli, is about 150 kilometres from Agadabia, the fort Agiella, which is, according to some reports, already taken by the British forces. But from Agiella to Misurata is still 500 kilometres of desert.

In 1933 there was no road between Agiella and Misurata, only a track; but the road Tripoli-Benghazi, which was projected, will now be finished, and if it is like the road between Tripoli and Misurata, which was already completed in 1933, it will be a pretty broad road of asphalt. But there is only one road, and a fighting force marching to Tripoli must march in a long and very vulnerable column. To march on a broad front here seems to me impossible, because on the sides of the road is the desert, a desert with in some places vegetation consisting of thistles, elsewhere very fine sand, which forms always-moving dunes. There are also here and there oases with wells with enough water for twenty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred camels, but not for an army of thousands or ten thousands of men.

There are more difficulties in the deserts of North Africa it now grows hotter day after day. The days become longer, and it cannot be a pleasure to travel in tanks and armoured cars in the hot desert sun. I even ask myself whether it is possible. They could only travel at night, but then again other difficulties arise.

Therefore it is only natural that the operations in North Africa are temporarily slowed up, and everybody who knows the country had expected this.

J. K. BREDERODE.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

The Murder Feud:

Firm Action Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—The murder of the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank employees on bloc by the alleged Nanking-based gangsters and the mass arrest and detention of the 100 Bank of China employees by the Japanese Gendarmes, indeed, marked the highest record of crime in this city, which, doubtless, shocks the four million Shanghaianders as well as the whole world. We wonder what kind of city Shanghai will become in future if these atrocities should be tolerated. Nevertheless, we do understand that the competent authorities have done their utmost during the past to maintain local peace and order; and to their efforts and devotion to the promotion of welfare of this metropolis, we should express our hearty gratitude and support.

But the latest incidents, I fear, are too serious in nature to be overlooked, for they directly jeopardize the security of the entire local populace, the minimum right of which every one of us should have enjoyed if we still stand on our own feet and have faith in the highest principles of justice and righteousness. It is we, Shanghaianders of different nationalities, who have built this city of prosperity and hope. Now it is also we who should defend it against any "dark influence" at any cost. We trust that our competent authorities definitely are not cowards in facing this deplorable situation but that they will challenge and crush all the gangsters, brigands, murderers and kidnappers with the same courage as that of our pioneers of early days. My opinion is that in dealing with these two outbreaks, our competent authorities should demand the immediate release of the kidnapped bank employees on the ground that they are respectable inhabitants having nothing to do with politics and should make their best efforts to bring to law those cold-blooded murderers.

We firmly believe that right and reason will not fail us and that brutal force will be bound to perish. That is why Britain is fighting Hitler and that is why China is fighting Japan. With the same competent authorities should make up their mind to fight the prevailing terrorism and brigandage.

HARRY YOUNG.
Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Association Football:

How Charities Benefitted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—For the general information of followers of Association football in Shanghai, this Association would inform them that as a result of games played under the auspices of the Association during the past five seasons, that is from season 1936/37 up to and including season 1940/41, charitable organizations have benefitted to the extent of \$107,874.00 which sum was distributed in the following manner:—

Chinese Charitable organizations	\$ 61,613.18
Foreign Charitable organizations	\$ 40,260.82
	\$107,874.00

M. SPIEGLER, Secretary,
Shanghai Football Association.

Shanghai Situation:

Political Exploitation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—The high cost of daily necessities seems to be producing a mild panic here. According to information available, one may assume that there are two interdependent sets of causes: economic and political. Those who are directly responsible for the welfare of this community—the Mayor, the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai and the authorities in connection with the military occupation in the Yangtze area—must consider what may be the proper remedy.

Among the causes for high prices of daily supplies, inflation through unlimited issues of paper money is the most effective; next, the lack of supplies—or under-production; next, the complexity of restrictions; fourth, the lack of transportation facilities; fifth, hoarding; and sixth, over-consumption. The increase of population is a vital cause, but there is no possible way in view to reduce it while living conditions are worse elsewhere and blockade of better places continues in force. People have to stay.

Over-consumption is an effect of war or war psychology. There are so many new rich who can afford to spend lavishly. And in general people have "better" appetite, eating, entertaining and feasting so much more. The business which appears to be quite prosperous is that of hotel and restaurant.

Hoarding of food, especially rice, results from two desires: profiteering and fear. People fear the extension of war and they hear so much the rumours of war. They fear that their money may not be worth anything as more new issues of money are forthcoming or some measures of confiscation may be enforced. Therefore they take hoarding as a precaution or protection.

The first-named four major causes are familiar. There is no need of explanation. They must be considered objectively and thoroughly. If we let them persist, the problem of high cost of living must become more serious and later harder for any authority to solve.

It seems self-evident that toward a successful solution of this problem, we must accept certain premises; to wit (1) Shanghai has to go on as an autonomous international "non-political" community; (2) international cooperation has to continue; (3) Japan has to give a non-partisan assured support to the existing order and security; (4) cooperation between Greater Shanghai and the two Municipal Councils has to be elevated; (5) the Japanese Army and Navy authorities have to give certain free access to the sources of supply; and (6) the two Councils have to undertake definite measures of buying, transporting and storing certain supplies to the common people. If rice, for example, can be bought in America as well as elsewhere, there must be no hesitation to buy and store it. Ships may be chartered for transportation of some major supplies to the community.

The political cause of the situation may be complicated. Yet it may be simple. The Mayor of Greater Shanghai seems to be better than any one else in a position to insist upon the stop of such political exploitation as we detect now. Authorities, especially Nanking, Chungking, and Tokyo, may well bear in mind that the political exploitation of labour, for instance, can eventually and easily become a boomerang. A free and secure Shanghai is good for all concerned. If it is regarded as a political football some chaos will follow and it may soon become a centre of ruins.

A. Z.

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

Scout Concert:

An Excellent Effort

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—Since writing my letter of March 12, published last Thursday, it has been my pleasure to receive donations on behalf of the Funds of the British Red Cross Society and for War Distressed Scouts, which has enabled me to remit a further \$390.80 to London.

This makes a total profit of \$5,641.50 made in connection with this Rover Scouts War Effort.

W. J. HAWKINGS,
Hon. Treasurer Boy Scouts Assoc.
Shanghai, Mar. 21.

British China Squadron:

An Appropriate Hope

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm.—An appropriate colloquial name for a craft of the British China Squadron, R.A.F., would be "Typhoon." Let us hope that each one will down a few "Blowhards".

C. E. S.

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

Day Light Saving: A Chinese in Opposition

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm,—Being a postal employee I get up at 5.30 every morning in order to be at the office in time for duty. Rising at 5.30 is early enough. But now that the Post Office has adopted the Daylight Saving Time, I have to leave bed at 4.30. At this time of the year it is pitch darkness at 4.30, and I have to turn on the light for about 40 minutes before I finish toilet and breakfast. So the D.L.S.T. does not economize electricity supply, but on the other hand causes me loss of one hour's sleep daily. By the way, our well-known radio announcer, Mr. Alcott, recommended, in the course of his noon broadcast, a cup of Maxwell coffee to make up for the little sleep caused by the D.L.S.T. Thousands of factory workers suffer likewise. Their suffering will greatly increase when summer is here. While the foreigners benefited by the D.L.S.T. have an additional hour to enjoy playing various games on the spacious beautiful lawns of the Shanghai Race Course, the Chinese worker have nowhere to go. To them the additional hour probably means, in some cases, an extra round of Mahjong play. Chinese do not dislike healthy outdoor sports, but the Council provides no such facilities for them.

Our old copy-book adage of early sleep and early rise does not work so far as the Chinese workers in this city are concerned. With the rapidly-rising cost of living and their low pay they could ill afford decent living quarters. They are crowded together worse than the proverbial stridines in a small dingy and suffocating partitioned house. In sticky and stifling summer nights and with the buzzing mosquitoes and biting bedbugs how could they go to sleep? It is utterly impossible until the small hour when the cool breeze will make their quarters less intolerable. Then after a few winks they will be aroused by the shrill of the factory siren and hurry to their work. Tired out for lack of sleep, they could not be expected to maintain their efficiency, with the resultant loss to their employers. In a word, the decision by the Council in adopting the D.L.S.T. was made without taking into consideration the welfare of thousands of the inarticulate workers. In its yesterday's editorial the leading vernacular press "Shun Pao" criticized the Council's adoption of the D.L.S.T. as irrational. I should like to hear what our foreign residents would say on the subject.

H. C. T.

Shanghai Mar. 16.

Big Ching the Bully

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm,—Shanghai's Big Ching, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

Apologies to Pope for the above, but I missed an appointment yesterday by one hour, owing to mistaken faith in the Customs Clock. I had remembered its views earlier in the morning, but forgotten them towards midday—and I do not carry a watch. I suggest that Big Ching should have his face veiled for one week, and thus give us a chance of settling down without disturbance to the new time.

IRITATED.

Shanghai, Mar. 17.

Rubber Profits: The Hold-up in Malaya

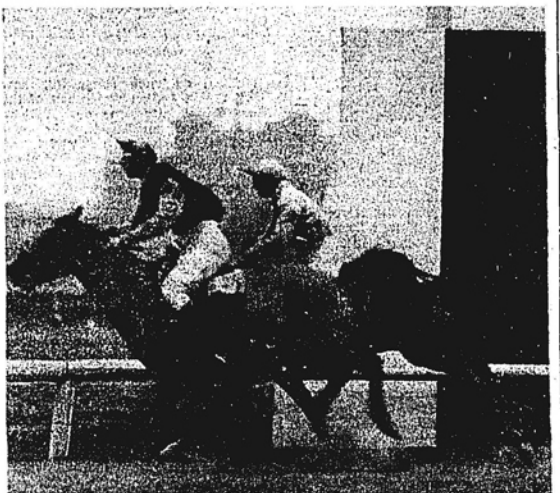
To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sm,—The statement regarding the remittance of profits to Shanghai from the Malaya States made by the chairman of the Sui Manggis Rubber Co. is the first reliable information I have noticed on the subject, and while no reasonable person could doubt that the directors of local companies are doing their best to improve matters, I suggest that alternative methods of paying dividends (certainly approved by a large number of rubber investors in Shanghai and to which surely the Straits Government could not object) may be considered. I have a great deal of faith in the old saying about "a bird in the hand" and my suggestion is that surplus funds in Singapore should be invested in War Bonds and shareholders credited with these investments by way of dividends. I personally (and I know scores of others) would far prefer this to the promise that reserves raise the value of shares. What have others with investments in rubber to say on the subject?

B.

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES



Close on Old Bill's Heels "N.C.D.N." Photo.

... Frosty (C. B. Moller) wins Lancashire Stakes to register his 39th victory and come within striding distance of Old Bill's record. Second by a neck is Rye (C. Encarnacao).

Frosty Scores Good Win

Busted Straight Beats Clunichill in Yorkshire Stakes; Some Good Dividends in Forecast Pool

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

THOUGH the sky was overcast and rain threatened, a large crowd was in attendance yesterday afternoon, when the Shanghai Race Club held their Fourth Extra Race Meeting, and appeared to have enjoyed a splendid day of racing. Though favourites did not run true to form in every event, punters were not too badly set back, as second popular fancies and well fancied ponies were on hand to fill the breach.

The outstanding performance of the afternoon was undoubtedly Frosty's magnificent win in the Lancashire Stakes, the first of the two feature events, in which, assisted by C. B. Moller in the saddle, he created a minor upset by defeating the reging favourite, Rye, by the narrow margin of a length after a thrilling neck and neck duel from the top of the straight.

Grand Old Sprinter

In winning the race the grand old sprinter from the "Cire" stable recorded his 39th win since the inception of his racing career in 1934 when he started as a S.R.C. griffin. Since then, with the exception of an off-season last year, he has never failed to be one of the most consistent stake winners for the stable. Credit is also due to the fine training this pony has had, as he nearly always faces the barrier in good trim.

When he failed to run up to his usual form last autumn the general consensus of opinion that his best racing days were over, but his performance yesterday proves this to be a fallacy. The merit of his triumph may be well judged from the unusually fast time of 1.29 flat for the distance of three-quarters of a mile, which is only one and four-fifths seconds slower than the record which was established by The Hawk in the spring of 1920.

Night Express was on hand to guarantee a true run race and was off like a scalded cat the moment the barrier lifted. He was promptly followed by Joylight, while Frosty and Rye were next. Slow Motion trailed Rye by two lengths while Country Life was completely outclassed and was out of the running after the field had only gone fifty yards. The position was more or less unchanged until the last furlongs where Frosty came up strongly on the outside while Rye came through on the inside. Slow Motion made a desperate but unsuccessful bid for victory and flattered at the top of the straight before falling back to take third place three lengths away.

Some Good Dividends

Though there were a few generally unexpected wins, none were major upsets and the highest dividend registered in the win-parimutuel was by Charming Jack who returned the attractive sum of \$91.40. Two other very satisfactory returns were also chalked up by Frosty and Lal Ruby respectively. A much higher average of dividends, however, was paid in the forecast pool which was held in five events. When the lowest return was \$124.20. At the other extreme was the dividend of \$233.

"Have-Beens" Trounce "Midgets" at Soccer

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

The Cathedral School "Midget" XI evidently has a great reputation, as, for the second time recently, the scheduled opponents have failed them. But on Saturday, after waiting fruitlessly for over half an hour, both boys and parents, of whom there were a goodly number present, decided that no more time must be wasted waiting (like Mr. Micawber) for something to turn up. So an XI of "have-beens," chosen from the spectators, doffed some of their superfluous garb and proceeded to give quite a sparkling display—too sparkling for their opponents, who may be "midgets" in years and energy, but whose size was not always reminiscent of "midgets."

Unsuspected Brilliance

The visitors, playing with the wind and with what wind they themselves had, established a good lead of four goals in the first half; in the second half, deprived of both winds, they only managed to score two more goals. This substantial victory was mainly due to the brilliant combinations on the wings, Dr. Gauntlett and H. G. Huckstep, and Major Bourne and A. T. Cox, while the inability of the boys to score was due to the powerful defence put up by J. L. Hunter and A. M. Dixon, as well as to the impenetrable and imperturbable "goalie," H. F. Baker.

The main features of the game were the duels between Dr. Gauntlett and Baker, and the unsuspected brilliance of the visiting forwards. Goals were scored by Major Bourne (2), H. G. Huckstep (2), Dr. Gauntlett (1) and G. Beckerman (1).

The teams were:—
Visitors: H. F. Baker; A. M. Dixon and J. L. Hunter; R. R. Mitchell, R. N. Bryant and Rev. P. C. Matthews; A. T. Cox, Major K. M. Bourne, G. Beckerman, Dr. D. E. G. Gauntlett and H. G. Huckstep.

Cathedral School Midgets:—H. Woodland, A. J. Webb and A. G. Dixon; J. A. D. Hutchison, G. H. Barton and G. J. W. Baeten; C. A. L. Palmer, D. R. Gander, J. M. Cox, R. P. Bourne and C. J. Huckstep.

English Football Results

London, Mar. 23.

Following are the results of football matches played yesterday:—

WAR CUP (THIRD ROUND)

SOUTH
Chelsea 2, Queen's Park Rangers 4
Mansfield 1, Leicester 2
Tottenham Hotspur 3, Cardiff 3

NORTH
Manchester City 2, Everton 0
Middlesbrough 0, Newcastle 1
Sheffield United 3, Barnsley 1
Tranmere 1, Preston 8

LONDON CUP
Aldershot 4, Fulham 2
Millwall 1, Arsenal 6
West Ham 1, Reading 1

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SOUTH
Bournemouth 3, Portsmouth 0
Brighton 7, Luton 4
Watford 2, Southampton 0

SOUTH REGIONAL LEAGUE
Crystal Palace 5, Brentford 0
Skegby 2, West Bromwich 2

NORTH REGIONAL LEAGUE
Bolton 5, Burnley 1
Bradford City 9, Stockport 3
Doncaster 0, Chesterfield 0
Halifax 2, Burnley 2
Hull 2, Grimsby 0
Leeds 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Liverpool 2, Blackpool 6
Oldham 0, Manchester United 1
Southampton 2, New Brighton 0
Wrexham 5, Chester 2

WEST REGIONAL LEAGUE
Bath 1, Lovells 3
Bristol City 2, Aeroman 4

SCOTTISH CUP
Celtic 3, Airdrieonians 1
Partick 4, Motherwell 2
Aberdeen 1, St. Mirren 2
Hamilton 2, Morton 1
Dumbarton 2, Third Lanark 0
Dunfermline 2, Rangers 2
Hibernian 5, Clyde 4
Queen's Park 0, Hearts 1

—Reuter.

English Rugby Results

London, Mar. 23.

Following are the results of rugby matches played yesterday:

RUGBY LEAGUE

Keighley 7, Bramley 7

YORKSHIRE CUP: SECOND ROUND
Bradford Northern 10, Wakefield T. 5
Dewsbury 21, York 5
Farnborough Rovers 20, Leeds 9
Huddersfield 3, Castleford 3 (after extra time)

RUGBY UNION
Rosslyn Park 5, Welsh Army XV 13
Aldershot Com. 0, Metropolitan P. 6
Bath 8, Royal Air Force XV 0
Bedford 12, Rosslyn Park 0
Gloucester 8, St. Mary's Hospital 31
Northampton 0, Wasps 0
Huddersfield 23, The Police 20
Askes School 11, Rosslyn Park Colts 6
Guy's Hospital 0, Army XV 6.—Reuter

Won by 34 length; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.11 sec.
Win, \$15.40. Places, \$6.60, \$7.20.

10.—THE LINCOLNSHIRE STAKES. 11 furlongs.
Dunbe (Dun) 153 A. V. Striker 1
Black Pirate (Green Park) 155
"Anything Goes (G. Pollock & John Sparkie) 155 R. H. Robertson 2
Won by 1 1/2 length; 15 length.
Time, 3.6 sec.
Win, \$25.60. Places, \$9.20, \$10.60, \$8.

Gymkhana Held at Club Hippique

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

The Shanghai Pony Club, branch of the Institute of the Horse and Pony Club, Ltd., London, held a gymkhana at the Club Hippique (by kind permission of the committee of the Club Hippique International) on Sunday at 3 p.m. Entries were disappointing but what was lacking in quantity may be said to have been made up in quality and keenness.

The gymkhana commenced with a parade of all members competing with a goodly number of parents and friends as spectators. The first event was a judging of style with marks for Seat-and-hands and in the class for the younger ones this was won by David Howell on Kotec with Andrew Maitland second on Husky. The class for the older members was won by Inksa Stang-Lund on Tuppeness with Leslie Popple on Ingo as runner-up.

Horsemen in the Embryo

Next the younger members competed in a jumping contest, the participants definitely being horsemen in the embryo and all in spite of their tender age applied the aids as best they could. The winner of this event was again David Howell with Ronald Wells-Henderson as second. The older members then competed over a course of nine jumps, Marion Maitland on Sirroco and Gordon Sayle on Robert tying for first with a clear round each. Jumps were raised and these two jumped the course again with Gordon emerging with two faults less thus giving Marion the second place followed by Leslie Popple third on Happy-go-Lucky.

Games next took place, the juniors starting with a ball-and-bucket race which was won by David Howell with Ronald Wells-Henderson second and Andrew Maitland, third. Andrew did well as he was on a diminutive pony and thus handicapped against those with a longer stride. The spectators seemed to obtain as much enjoyment from this event as did the participants. The senior section of the ball bucket race was won by Inksa Stang-Lund with Marion Maitland second and Gordon Sayle third.

Next followed musical chairs with pony rugs as chairs and a whistle for music. All competitors became very heated and finally Leslie Popple won.

Short and Vital Lecture

At the conclusion of the gymkhana the committee of the Club Hippique were thanked for the use of their paddock and the children were invited to Mr. H. Maitland's house for tea, preceding which, a short lecture was given on "The Points of a Horse." The committee of the Shanghai Pony Club wish to thank all those who assisted at the gymkhana.

Members are reminded that there will be a conducted country ride next Sunday, the meet to be at Mr. Maitland's house on Jernigan Avenue at 3 p.m. The youngest may come as if necessary the ride will be shortened for them and there will be a number of adults to see that all goes well. On the following Sunday there will be another gymkhana.

Annual Meeting S.L.B.C. Held

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club was held on March 14 when thirty members gathered at the premises of the Shanghai Engineers' Club to review the 1940 season and discuss plans for the forthcoming summer.

Mr. W. J. Ward, the President of the Club, in the course of his address, referred to the successful season of last year when Club representatives, though not ultimately victorious in the various open championships and competitions, gave an excellent account of themselves. It was also noted that several recruits showed promise of being fine bowlers when they advanced far in the Club competitions. One new player it was recalled went as far as the finals in the Singles Championship.

A very creditable performance was also shown by the members in the league matches, especially in the first division. They were unfortunate in not having gained first place but did well to have annexed second and third positions.

Mr. Monk proposed, seconded by Mr. W. J. Ward, that Mr. F. Hornbrook be elected to Honorary Membership of the Club for services rendered to the Club. This resolution was carried with acclamation.

The President announced that a cup, for competition on conditions to be decided by the Committee, had been presented (through the Offices of Mr. T. Crosthwaite) by Major J. S. Thompson, a member of the H. M. Forces who had been a member during the 1939 season, in appreciation of the happy times he had had as a member of the Club.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. Supreme Court

Divorce Case

DASIL BEESLEY v. MRS. HOPE BEESLEY

Counsel: Mr. Watkin Williams for petitioner, Mr. E. L. Hartopp for respondent and Mr. K. E. Newman for Albert Dockwrey and Tobias Hunter co-respondents.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Judgment For Respondent and Decree Nisi)

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

In a lengthy judgment delivered yesterday Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court pronounced a decree nisi in favour of respondent on the ground of petitioner's cruelty, dismissing his petition against respondent and both co-respondents. The question of the custody of the child and costs were reserved for further argument and consideration. Mr. E. L. Hartopp represented the respondent, Mr. P. Watkin Williams the petitioner and Mr. K. E. Newman represented co-respondents.

The judgment inter alia follows:

Judgment

The petitioner in this suit prays a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her adultery with Albert Dockwrey and Tobias Hunter; he also prays that he may have the custody of the child of the marriage and that the co-respondent Hunter may be condemned in the sum of \$60,000 damages in respect of his adultery and in the costs of these proceedings. The respondent in her answer denies the adultery and also prays a dissolution of the marriage and custody of the child on the ground of cruelty; she further alleges conduct conducive to the adultery and condonation of it.

The first co-respondent denies the adultery and alleges condonation, and the second co-respondent does the same. The petitioner in his reply to the respondent denies conduct conducive to adultery and alleges in the alternative that, if the acts of cruelty were committed, it was under great provocation and the acts were condoned by the respondent. He denies that the adultery was condoned, and alleges alternatively that if it were so condoned, the condonation was cancelled by subsequent adultery with the second co-respondent. In his replies to both co-respondents the petitioner denies condonation and alleges that, if condoned, the condonation was cancelled by the subsequent adultery with the second co-respondent.

After the petitioner had given his evidence in chief, the evidence of Dr. T. B. Dunn of Messrs. Jackson, Dunn and Partners, was interposed. He said that he attended the respondent in January 1940, but declined to say from what she was suffering. He claimed privilege, without the consent of the patient, under the Code of the District of Columbia. He had not asked for her consent, and I do not think that it was his duty to do so, but no such privilege could have been claimed by an English physician. The privilege, moreover, is by no means on an equal footing with that accorded by English law to all communications between solicitor and client, without the protection of which no man would dare to consult a solicitor with a view to his defence, which has therefore not been extended to the clergy, priests and medical men. With regard to the latter, Jessel M. R. said in *Wheeler v. Le Marchant*, 17 Ch. D. 675: "The communications made to a medical man whose advice is sought by a patient, which must be made in order to enable him to advise or prescribe for the patient, are not protected. The protection in this country is restricted to the obtaining the assistance of lawyers as regards the conduct of litigation, in order that legal advice may be safely and sufficiently obtained." And in *Wentworth v. Lloyd*, 10 H. L. Cas. 589, where a litigant refused to allow his former solicitor to give evidence of matters connected with the professional relationship between them, it was held that there was no adverse presumption against him on account of his refusal. It does not follow, however, that there should be no such presumption against a medical man in the circumstances, which found its way in America gradually from the eighteenth century onwards into the statute law of most of the States of the Union, and thus has become part of the general law of the Republic.

To other claims to a privilege unknown to English law there is, I think, an appropriate answer, as far as circumstances admit. In *Mammoth Oil Company v. United States*, 15 U. S. Reports, Vol. 275, which has kindly been placed at my disposal by His Honour the Judge of the United States Court for China. In the opinion of the Court in that case, as delivered by Mr. Justice Butler, there occurs the following passage: "As was said

by Lord Mansfield in *Bitch v. Archer*, 1 Cowp. 63, 'it is certainly a maxim that all evidence is to be weighed according to the proof which it was in the power of one side to have adduced and in the power of the other to have contradicted.' The guiding considerations by which the judge, in the absence of Sinclair's silence is to be ascertained were well stated by Chief Justice Shaw in *Commonwealth v. Webster*: 'When stringent proof of circumstances is produced, tending to support the charge, and it is apparent that the accused is so situated that he could offer evidence of all the facts and circumstances as they existed, and show, if such were the truth, that the suspicious circumstances could be accounted for consistently with his innocence, and he fails to offer such proof, the natural conclusion is that the proof, if produced, instead of rebutting, would tend to sustain, the charge. But this is to be cautiously applied, and only in cases where it is manifest that proofs are in the power of the defendant, not accessible to the other side.' From Sinclair's failure to testify, it may justly be inferred that he was not in position to combat or explain away any fact or circumstance so supported by evidence and material to the Government's case."

Summary

The authorities which I have consulted are conclusive that strict proof of adultery is always required; but, as from its nature, the offence is rarely established by the evidence of eye-witnesses of the act, the evidence is usually circumstantial; but the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable man to the conclusion that adultery had been committed. Or, as another authority has it: "To succeed on such an issue it is not necessary to prove the direct fact, or even a fact of adultery in time and place; for if it were so, that proof would be attainable in very few cases. It is, indeed, that the parties are surprised in the direct fact of adultery, and such evidence is apt to be disbelieved. In nearly every case the fact is inferred as a necessary conclusion; and, unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights. The evidence of the petitioner alone is seldom accepted without corroboration, either by a witness or at least by strong surrounding circumstances." Rayden, 3rd Edition, p. 65.

Now considered apart from that former offence which, for all that I have learned to the contrary, may have been the causa causans of all their troubles, I must regard the incidents of the light clothing at breakfast and the alleged misbehaviour of the child on the doorsteps, as merely trivial grievances. The latter, however, was said to have been the occasion of a confabulation with the "boy," which left his master in such a state of suspicion that he questioned his wife about the circumstances. Later he went into Dockwrey's bathroom to look for evidence.

The respondent gave what appeared to me to be at any rate a simple and straightforward explanation of the charges against her. She said that in 1939 her husband became very suspicious and jealous of all the men who came to their house. She admitted having coffee with Dockwrey at the Palace Hotel, and also the arrangements made with Hunter for her lifts into town, and her visits to his flat, where on two occasions she consumed an orange squash; but she denied that she had ever stayed there for more than a few minutes, and also that Hunter had come to their house while her husband was in hospital on the last occasion. The principal evidence of her alleged adultery with the co-respondents, was that of the native servants of the two households. Hunter's cook said that he had seen the respondent come to the flat, described the preparations made to receive her and the scene after she had left in the company of his master; the coolie corroborated his evidence in detail and added others such as the powder on the table, and the smell of scent in the bathroom, both of which were equally capable of an innocent explanation; and the petitioner's houseboy spoke to seeing Hunter come to the house while his master was in hospital. The cook was formerly in the employ of the Beesley family for about ten years and is still with the petitioner, as also is the houseboy, while the coolie is the cook's nephew. Little reliance, moreover, can be placed on this class of evidence.

It is common knowledge that, given a certain substratum of truth as a foundation, such as was afforded here by the respondents' accounts of their friendship, these native servants are commonly capable of exaggeration of the details to almost ludicrous lengths, and I cannot believe that

these two persons went about their illicit pleasures in the flagrant manner related by these servants.

After careful consideration of the whole of this unsatisfactory and conflicting evidence, I am not satisfied on it that the acts of adultery charged were in fact committed, and it is accordingly my duty, in accordance with S. 178 of the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, as amended by S. 4 (2) of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1937, to dismiss the petition.

The petitioner said in his evidence-in-chief that the last occasion on which he had intercourse with the respondent was on 24 December, 1939; the respondent that intercourse continued until 1 May, 1940. These dates are material on the question of her condonation of his cruelty, which is alleged in the reply; but a wife's condonation of cruelty will not lightly be presumed from a continuance of cohabitation after one or even several acts of cruelty. *Curtis v. Curtis*, (1858), 1 S. & T. 192. Legal cruelty has been defined as conduct of such a character as to have caused danger to life, limb, or health, bodily or mental, or as to give reasonable apprehension of such danger. *Russell v. Russell*, (1897), P. 395; and Lord Stowell's proposition in *Evans v. Evans*, (1790), 1 Hag. Con. 35, was approved by the House of Lords, that before the Court can find a husband guilty of legal cruelty towards his wife, it is necessary to show that he has either inflicted bodily injury upon her, or has so conducted himself towards her as to render future cohabitation more or less dangerous to life, or limb, or mental or bodily health. Although one act may be so grievous as by itself to constitute cruelty, this is seldom the case, but a blow followed by minor acts may be enough, and continued acts of ill-usual, none of them in themselves sufficient to support such a charge, may accumulate until a charge of cruelty arises.

It is immaterial that there was no intention of being cruel. If the intentional acts amount to cruelty. *Hadden v. Hadden*, (1919), *Times*, Dec. 5. A course of conduct creating mental distress and anxiety, and thereby injuring bodily health, amounts to cruelty. *Moss v. Moss*, (1916), P. 155. C.A.; and in *Litton v. Litton*, (1924), 40 T.L.R. 272, such a course, designed to make a wife disgusted with her husband, was held to be cruelty.

Threats of personal violence sometimes constitute cruelty, but not mere vulgar or even obscene abuse, or false accusations of adultery. In the reply, as also pleaded in the defence, was dealt with by Dr. Lushington in *Earl of Dysart v. Countess of Dysart*, (1844) 1 Rob. Ecc. 103 at p. 140: "I must be further satisfied that the danger had arisen without provocation on her part, and notwithstanding her correctly performing the duties of a wife, amongst which is obedience in all things lawful; in which case a wife was held not to be entitled to a defence on the ground of her husband's cruelty if he had been provoked into the acts, unless the violence of his retaliation had been out of proportion to the provocation received. In my opinion the provocation alleged to have been received by the petitioner in this suit existed almost wholly in his own imagination, and the respondent was undeserving of the punishment which she received at his hands."

It was held in the Ecclesiastical Courts that "condonation is forgivenness with a condition that the injury shall not be repeated; therefore on breach of the condition the right to a remedy for the former injury revives." *Durant v. Durant*, (1825) 1 Hag. Ecc. 733. "It is such a complete obliteration of the condoned offence that it cannot be used for any purpose whatever (unless subsequently revived), and the party forgiven becomes *reclus et integer*." *Anichini v. Anichini*, (1839) 2 Curt. 210. But it was held by those Courts, and is still law, that a slighter offence than the original will revive condoned cruelty. *Cooke v. Cooke*, (1863), 3 S. & T. 126; thus harsh and degrading treatment, short of personal violence, revives it. *Curtis v. Curtis* supra. Threats which satisfy the Court that further cohabitation would be attended with danger to the person threatened will revive it, and in *Mytton v. Mytton*, (1860), 11 P. D. 141, habitual unkindness without blows was held to do so. Even if there was condonation by the respondent of the petitioner's cruelty, that condonation was clearly cancelled and his cruelty revived by the petitioner's conduct towards her after the 11 May, 1940.

I accordingly pronounce a decree nisi in favour of the respondent, as prayed in her answer, on the ground of the petitioner's cruelty, and the petition is dismissed against the respondent and both co-respondents. The questions of the custody of the child of the marriage and the costs of the suit are reserved for further argument and consideration."

H.M. Police Court

Murdered Sikh

INQUEST ON BAGA SINGH

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Coroner (Adjourned)

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

Medical evidence suggesting how Baga Singh, Indian watchman of the Shanghai Sanatorium on Rubicon Road whose mutilated body was found in the western district on February 23, met his death, was given by Dr. K. Squires at the adjourned inquest held on the body of the Sikh by H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Squires, who examined the body on February 24, described the various wounds. He said there was a sharp cut on the forehead which must have been caused by a heavy instrument, possibly an axe with a long handle or a meat chopper. Witness thought the wounds might have been inflicted more easily if the body was lying on the ground. There were a number of facial cuts, a cut on each eye and a wound splitting the nose. There was also a very deep wound on the right calf of a leg which might have caused the Indian to fall to the ground and suffer the subsequent attack of his assailant, including the face and head wounds. There was a wound on the right forearm, but no signs of a struggle.

Witness said he would expect considerable hemorrhage if there was a long interval between the infliction of the face and head wounds. It was his personal impression that deceased was first struck on the right leg. He thought the head and face wounds were inflicted within a comparatively short time of each other. The cause of death was laceration of the brain and internal hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Bernhard Lemberg of the Shanghai Sanatorium on Rubicon Road next told the Coroner that several laundry workers on the morning of February 23, reported to him that Baga Singh was lying on the road some distance away. Witness obtained a car and went to the scene where he found the body of Baga Singh lying on its back on the road. The face was terribly cut up and there was a pool of blood on the head and some blood on the legs. The turban of the Indian, he said, was half unwound and witness picked it up and covered up the face of the deceased. Witness then called up the Bubbling Well Police Station and the manager of the sanatorium. Witness added that he had two theories concerning the wounds: 1, that the face wounds were caused while deceased was standing, and 2, that the head wounds were caused while the man was in a sitting posture. The Indian, he said, probably held up his hands to his face when the blows were struck at him, which accounted for the blood on his hands.

The next witness Bhan Singh, a watchman of the Hungjiao Golf Club, was called. He described how he saw the deceased alive for the last time on Saturday, February 22, while he was on duty on Hungjiao Road. Deceased was walking by the intersection of Hungjiao Road and Rubicon Road. Witness was not aware of any trouble which deceased might have had with anyone.

U.S. Court for China

Inquest on F. A. Sebastian

Before Commissioner N. E. Lurton

(First degree murder)

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

On an information filed by the District Attorney, Mr. Leighton Shields, indicting Gerald E. Casement, first class private of "D" Company, First Batt. U.S. Marines, with first degree murder, a warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday by the U.S. Court for China in connection with the death of Floyd Allan Sebastian, a 15 month old infant whose bruised body was discovered in the compound of the Jewish School in Seymour Road early on the morning of March 14.

At the close of the inquest on the body of the infant, Commissioner N. E. Lurton, acting as coroner, delivered a written verdict that the child had died from criminal assault "inflicted by one Gerald E. Casement between the hours of 7 p.m. on March 12, to 4.30 a.m. on March 13, 1941, at House No. 4, on the Pacific Gardens, Shanghai, China."

Casement and his wife, the mother of the child by a former marriage, refused to testify at the inquest. Addressing the marine after summoning him into the witness-box the Coroner said: "It appears from the evidence I have heard this morning that a child by the name of Floyd Allan Sebastian is dead. The facts that I have heard indicate that foul play has been the cause of this child's death... Under these circumstances I am calling you as a witness, but I am informing you of your rights as an American citizen. Your constitu-

tional rights are that you can refuse to testify in this case if you so desire, if you desire in any way that it might incriminate you, otherwise you may testify, but any evidence you may give, may be used against you later if a charge is brought against you. Do you want to testify under these circumstances?" Casement briefly replied in the negative and left the witness-box.

Evidence of identification was furnished by Mr. Thos. Hardie of the 4th Marines who told the Coroner that he saw the dead body of the child on Friday last at the Bubbling Well Police Station and recognized it as the body of Floyd Allan Sebastian.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. Dana Nance who conducted a post mortem examination on the body in the mortuary of the International Funeral Directors on Kiaochow Road. Asked his conclusions on the examination, witness said: "It is my opinion that the death of this child took place suddenly within one or two hours after a meal. The body was in all respects that of a healthy and sound child who did not die by natural causes, but, from the evidence, from suffocation."

Asked to describe the condition of the body, witness replied that the child appeared to have been well nourished and unusually robust. There were numerous signs of external wounds on the body, including bruising of both cheeks, abrasions on the left arm, abrasions on both lips, with blood stains on them as well as around the nostrils and gums, bruising of the right thigh as if it had been gripped roughly, scratches on both knees and injuries to the private parts. Dirt or brick dust was ground into the skin in the forehead.

Continuing, witness said an autopsy was performed and the vital organs inspected but no evidence of cerebral hemorrhage was detected and the skull was unfractured. The neck was limber, but no evidence of fracture could be made out and X-ray plates of the cervical spine taken later, showed no fracture.

Asked how long after death rigor mortis had set in, witness replied that it could be from three to twelve hours.

The amah of the child, Lu Sung Sz, said the infant was known as "Skipper". She identified him from photos produced in court. She had worked for the Casements she said, for the past three months at No. 4 Pacific Gardens, adding that the mother of the child whom she identified in court, went to hospital on March 10. She identified Casement in court as her "Master" and went on to say that "Skipper" was a good, healthy baby and didn't cry much. On the evening of Thursday last, she related, Casement appeared at her place of employment and told her he was in the habit of visiting ever since she started to work there, a one-roomed flat, and said he was drunk and would stay for the night, telling her that she also could remain in the premises.

Witness went on to say that she decided to leave and at 7 a.m. the next day she returned, opened the door which was locked, and found no one in the flat. She also found that the big bed had been slept in. She looked into the child's crib and found her charge and a blanket missing. There were bloodstains on a sheet and also in the big bed. She said she then went to the barracks at the corner of Ferry and Avenue Road to find the "Master" who said he did not see the baby. On Sunday last, she added, she took the blood-stained sheet to the police on the instructions of "Missie" to do so with bloodstained articles she found.

Witness was followed into the witness-box by Dr. T. M. Burton, who said he was called to the Bubbling Well Police Station on March 13, relative to a child and saw the body of an infant. Rigor mortis already had set in. The body was that of a well nourished child. Witness then described certain injuries on the body and added that a post mortem examination was conducted later.

Evidence regarding the discovery of the body was given by police watchman Han Din Ts of the Pacific Gardens and Wu Ah Sal of the Jewish School. Han said he was on duty at the Pacific Gardens early on the morning of March 13, when he saw a Marine carrying a parcel in his right arm coming out of the lane wearing a military cap and a belt. Witness thought he had committed a theft and followed him to the Jewish School, where the man threw the parcel over a wall into the compound. The street was well lighted at the time. The man then walked west along Sinza Road and was lost sight of.

Continuing, witness said he went to the watchman's hut in the Jewish School and asked the watchman there if he had seen a marine throw a parcel over the wall. The other watchman, he said, went to fetch the parcel and upon returning told him that it contained the body of a foreign child and reported the matter to a

Sikh havildar, who informed the Bubbling Well Police Station. The watchman of the Jewish School said it was after 4 a.m. when he saw a military officer push open and enter the gate, wearing a military cap and carrying a parcel in his right arm. The man passed his hut at a distance of three paces and wished him "Good Morning." Witness described the man as being tall, but was unable to identify him in court. The man left he said and subsequently a parcel was thrown over the wall into the compound which witness said he opened and found to contain the body of a foreign baby wrapped up in a white woollen blanket. Witness communicated his discovery to the other watchman before reporting to the police.

Detective Sergeant H. E. Greenfield, attached to the Bubbling Well Police Station, next described his visit to the precincts of the Jewish School where in the compound he saw the body of a child wrapped up in a blanket. The infant was lying on its back and was bruised on the face, arms, leg and back and was inside the north gate five feet from a wall. Witness had the body removed to the station for an examination by Dr. Burton.

The last witness called was Provost Marshal 1st Lieut. W. Boyd of the 4th Marines who said that Casement was billeted in the Ferry Road billets and occasionally was allowed out all night between midnight and reveille or 6 a.m. On the night of March 12, he continued, Casement received permission to stay out, checking out of billets at 1.45 p.m. and checking in at 4.30 a.m. next day, although he had until 6 a.m.

Witness went on to describe how he examined the laundry of Casement at noon on March 14, and found bloodstains on a handkerchief which he handed over later to the District Attorney.

Inquest on W. W. Burt

Before Commissioner N. E. Lurton
(Natural causes)

Shanghai, Mar. 19. A verdict of death from natural causes was delivered by Commissioner N. E. Lurton acting as Coroner in the U.S. Court for China yesterday at the close of the inquest on the late Mr. William Watson Burt.

The verdict follows: "I find that the body examined by me at the International Funeral Directors parlours, 207 Kiaochow Road, at 5.20 p.m. on March 11, to be that of William Watson Burt and that he came to his death by natural causes at the Country Hospital in Shanghai about 9.30 a.m. on March 11, 1941."

Murder Charge

U.S. v. G. E. CASEMENT

COUNSEL: Mr. Leighton Shields District Attorney, prosecuting.
Before Judge Milton J. Helmick
(Adjourned)

Shanghai, Mar. 21. Pfc. Gerald E. Casement, of the 4th Regiment U. S. Marines, was arraigned in the U. S. Court yesterday on a charge of killing Floyd Allan Sebastian, a 15-month-old baby, on March 12. Casement pleaded not guilty to the charge, read by Judge Milton J. Helmick, and the case was adjourned until a lawyer could be appointed for the defence by the court, since the accused is unable to pay for legal advice. The short hearing took place in a crowded courtroom, some commotion being caused towards the end by Mrs. Sebastian, mother of the dead child, and wife of Casement, who burst into tears, and nearly fainted in the corridor. Later in the day it was announced that Mr. H. G. Nelson had been appointed to represent Casement.

Casement came into the courtroom shortly before 10 o'clock, escorted by two Marines. He sat down quietly in the court, and showed no signs of emotion despite the many curious eyes turned on him. When Mr. Leighton Shields, the District Attorney, came into the room he spoke briefly to Casement, who answered in monosyllables, and seemed completely indifferent.

When Judge Helmick entered he told the accused to stand up while he read the charges against him. Casement stood up, and the judge said that the District Attorney, Mr. Leighton Shields, had filed an arraignment against him in which it was charged that Casement was subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China and had deliberately, with malice aforethought, killed one Floyd Allan Sebastian.

"How do you say, guilty or not guilty?" he asked.

"Not guilty," replied Casement clearly. Accused was then asked whether he was represented by counsel, and on replying in the negative was asked whether he wished the court to procure counsel for him. He agreed to this, stating that he had not the

means to obtain a lawyer himself. The hearing was then adjourned. Mrs. Sebastian, who had listened, apparently quite unmoved, to the proceedings, started crying when Casement was removed by his escort, and had to be helped into the corridor outside the courtroom. She nearly fainted outside, and was taken into the room of the Deputy Marshal, where she was assisted. It will be recalled that at the inquest into the death of the baby, both Casement and Mrs. Sebastian refused to testify, and the coroner, Mr. N. E. Lurton, found that the child had died from criminal assault "inflicted by one Gerald E. Casement between the hours of 7 p.m. on March 12 to 4.30 a.m. on March 13, 1941."

Traffic Cases

S.M.P. v. S. JAFFE AND J. T. JANZEN
Before Commissioner N. E. Lurton
(Fined)

Shanghai, Mar. 22. Two Americans, Messrs. S. Jaffe and J. T. Janzen, were fined U.S.\$1 each by Commissioner N. E. Lurton in the U.S. Court yesterday for traffic offences. Mr. Jaffe pleaded guilty to driving without a licence, while Mr. Janzen pleaded guilty to failing to reply to letters sent him by the police with reference to a violation of a traffic law.

First Special Court

Strikers Riot

Shanghai, Mar. 20.

Fifty-seven workers, many of whom are members of the Shanghai Weaving and Dyeing Workers Mutual Aid Society, were each sentenced to ten days' imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court in connection with the riot they staged in the Mei Feng Weaving and Dyeing Factory at 112 Penang Road on Tuesday. The sentences were suspended for two years.

The accused were charged with restricting the performance of legal rights by means of force. They were responsible for damage to the machinery of the dyeing factory amounting to about \$1,000. While all weaving workers called a strike to demand an increase of wages, workers of the Penang Road establishment refused to join the movement, whereupon several hundred strikers went to the place trying to force them to strike.

When threats failed, they began smashing everything that they could reach. The manager told the court that he had asked his workers to remain at work while workers of other factories were on strike. He promised to increase their wages and allowances according to whatever agreement was reached between the strikers and their management. His workers were willing to work pending the outcome of the strike, but the strikers would not allow them to remain at work, he said.

Stealing Taxi Car

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Charged with stealing a Taylor taxi car, Tong Pong, son of a Chinese candle shop owner was fined \$100 yesterday by the First Special District Court. Last Friday, the youth ordered the car from the Farren's at midnight, intimidated the driver, and with himself at the wheel, he drove to the Bund. The driver raised an alarm when he saw another Taylor driver along the Bund. The other driver was driving a foreign policeman and friends, who immediately ordered their car to chase the commandeered vehicle which was eventually cornered near Chengtu Road. The youth told the court that he was drunk at the time.

Kidnappers Sent to Prison

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

Three kidnappers each have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fourth one to one year and nine months, in the First Special District Court in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Percy Chu, well known local Chinese banker who has regained his freedom. During the various hearings held in the court it was revealed that Mr. Chu had paid \$60,000 to the leader of the gang in addition to \$15,000 which he paid to the sentenced men who helped him to escape.

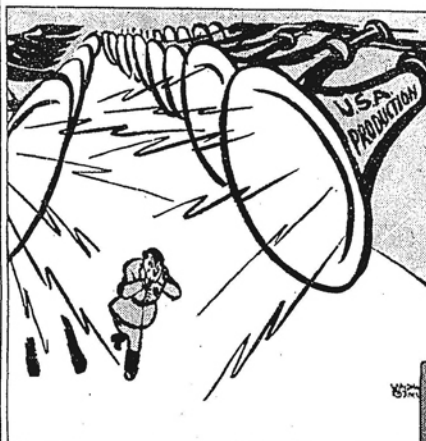
The gang leader succeeded in extorting \$50,000 from Mr. Chu's family after the latter had been kidnapped but wanted to shoot his victim even after the ransom money had been paid. The sentenced men did not agree with him and secretly allowed Mr. Chu to go free. They were arrested, later, however, by the Pootoo Road police although their leader, a man named Liu Cheng-kuo in whose home Mr. Chu had been hidden, is still at large. Mr. Chu was kidnapped on November 29 of last year and at first the kidnappers demanded \$700,000.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY



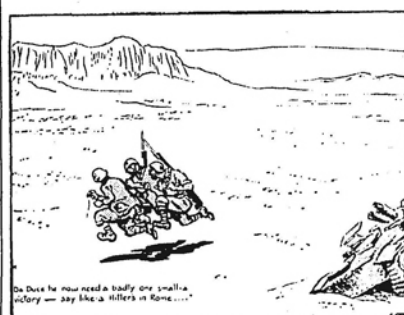
"Christian Science Monitor"

THE EXPECTED HAPPENING.



"Star"

COMING OVER STRONGLY.



"Evening Standard"

THOUGHTS IN THE WESTERN DESERT.



"Glasgow Bulletin"

"You can't go on postponing it."



"Daily Herald" London
LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.



"San Francisco Chronicle"

WAITING AT THE GARDEN GATE!



"Detroit News"

A BIG ORDER IN ASIA.



"Chicago Daily News"

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, March 18.

Story of Landing in Greece

Convoys Reported to Have Passed Through Dodcanese for Piraeus; Report Denied

FOR the first time today London newspapers indirectly said that British convoys had reached Greece.

These references to British convoys reaching Greece followed persistent foreign reports all last week that heavy forces of British troops and huge quantities of British war materials had been handed in Greece.

The reports also came on the heels of hints by informed sources here that British forces might soon be fighting side by side with the Greeks.

Indirect references were made today that heavily escorted British convoys had been passing through a key strait on a direct route from Alexandria to Piraeus, Greece. Both the "Daily Mail" and "Sketch" printed such stories for the first time.

The "Daily Sketch," in a headline, said, "Silent Navy tackled Biggest Job, Convoys go through Dodecanese."

Mr. W. F. Hartin, writing from Alexandria, described how he saw British escort craft while they passed within easy striking distance of enemy territories.

"Long Lines of Cruisers" "During these voyages I have seen long lines of cruisers steaming out of their regular routine work as we moved along with transports of munitions and supplies," he said.

Well-known British military experts on Sunday broadly hinted at the possibility of British and Greek troops fighting together on Greek soil.

General Sir Douglas Brownrigg and Field Marshal Lord Milne wrote special articles on the subject.

"Nothing to Stop Us"

"There is nothing to stop us from using the ports of our Greek allies and Turkish friends, when they come in on our side," write Sir Douglas. "Hitler, by moving into the Balkans, presented us with the first means of landing our heavy tanks on the soil of the continent."

"If Chancellor Hitler's armies can cross from Germany to the Greek frontier," wrote Sir Douglas, "our armies can use the same routes in the opposite direction."

Lord Milne bluntly declared, "Chancellor Hitler's campaign against Greece may bring the Allied forces back to our old front (meaning Salonika). Communications bases which we built and established there in those three years (of the World War) should come in useful today, now that history is likely to repeat itself."—United Press.

Greek Legation Denies Landing

Vichy, Mar. 17. The Greek Legation here today denied the reports published in the foreign press during the past few days and claiming that British troops have landed on Greek soil.—Havas Telemondial.

King Praises Troops

Athens, Mar. 18. King George II yesterday delivered a message to his troops, praising them for defeating an army vastly superior numerically to themselves. "You have won because in your veins flows the blood of the warriors of Marathon and Thermopylae, because right is with you and because you have opposed the tanks and machines of the enemy with your breasts." King George declared.

"You will be stronger than steel." The Italians are bringing up fresh troops to reinforce the decimated Eleventh Army, which may forecast a renewal of the Italian offensive, an official spokesman said yesterday. The Italians in the current offensive already have lost an estimated 30,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners, the spokesman declared. Italian prisoners were estimated at 4,000. Two hundred Italians who had amputations in Greek hospitals as a result of frostbite will be returned to Italy under international agreement.—United Press.

Italians Appear Exhausted

London, Mar. 18. The Italians on the Albanian front are showing evident signs of exhaustion after the crushing of their big offensive last week, according to the Athens radio last night. Only artillery fire was reported from the central sector yesterday. The Italians launched two relatively small attacks, which were easily repulsed and a further attack on Sunday morning was also disposed of without difficulty. In the meantime, added the radio, the Allied air forces,

British Draw in On Addis Ababa

Cairo, Mar. 18. With the recapture of Berbera another threat to Addis Ababa is developing, the British spokesman stated here yesterday evening. Empire troops are now steadily closing in on the heart of the Italian Empire from 13 points.

The recapture of Berbera, the spokesman added, was expected to ease the supply problem considerably. It is recalled here that when the Italians entered Berbera in August 1940, the Rome radio proclaimed that "the collapse of the British Empire is now inevitable. The Red Sea has been closed to the Royal Navy."

It is not yet possible to say whether the British successes on the Keren front are the prelude to an offensive, or whether they form part of the steady fighting which has been going on for six months, but Reuter has been told that "things are boiling up at Keren again."

The part of the R.A.F. is described in an additional communique issued from Middle East Headquarters which says: "Enemy aerodromes were heavily raided throughout the previous night and during the day a particularly heavy attack was made on the Diredawa aerodrome. R.A.F. armoured cars took part in the capture of the town. There were no R.A.F. casualties."—Reuter.

Further Advance

London, Mar. 18. The British troops who recaptured Berbera on Sunday are now advancing along the main road to the mountains in British Somaliland which leads to Jijiga in Abyssinia. It is pointed out in London that with another column pressing up from Mogadiscio to Dagrabar the Italians are in very great danger of having their communications cut.

Further successful R.A.F. raids are announced in a Middle East communique issued in Cairo. Heavy attacks were made on aerodromes at Castel Benito and Makina in Tripolitania. In Eritrea heavy attacks were made on enemy positions in and around Keren on Saturday and Sunday. The R.A.F. also bombed and machine-gunned motor transport, troop concentrations, a railway and highway.

Significance of Berbera

With the recapture of Berbera, the only port in British Somaliland has been wrested from Italian control. It is regarded in London as especially significant, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns, that the operation should have been carried out by a joint naval and military force, as this means a new threat to Italian bases at Harar and Diredawa. Italy's only remaining channel to the sea from Abyssinia is the route via Asmara and Massawa apart from the French-controlled line to Djibouti. There is no possibility of reinforcements reaching the sorely tried armies of the Duke of Aosta.

The latest news from Keren suggests that British pressure is being intensified and a victory at Keren will lay open the whole of Eritrea. Once the last shreds of Italian resistance have been overpowered the whole Imperial forces in North-east Africa will be available for employment where they can best be utilized.—Reuter.

particularly the R.A.F., had another highly successful day on Sunday.

After quoting the achievements of the R.A.F. at Tirana and Valona on Sunday, the announcer said that it is now established that during the last week 39 Italian aircraft have been shot down and destroyed in air battles with Allied aircraft. Seventeen others were severely damaged and at least 15 more destroyed on the ground. Only three British aircraft were lost, the pilots of two of these returning safely.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Armoured Cars in Recapture of Berbera

London, Mar. 18. References to the use of "Royal Air Force Armoured Cars" participating in the fall of Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland, announced yesterday, is the first mention of a weapon not usually associated with the British forces.

The Royal Air Force armoured cars are light vehicles for use in the uncharted wilderness, and their work in the desert has seldom been mentioned. They can penetrate for hundreds of miles behind the Italian lines and are often away from their bases for long periods.

Sometimes the crews' daily fare has consisted of gazelle and buzzard which they shot themselves. In their work behind the enemy lines they are liable to find themselves surrounded and have to fight their way out.

In this work they have rendered their comrades in the air invaluable service.—Reuter.

800 Taken at Keren

On the Keren Front, Khartoum, Mar. 18. Eight hundred Italian prisoners were among the preliminary bag when British and Imperial troops stormed the heights dominating the vital stronghold of Keren in Eritrea on Sunday.

After six weeks of grinding preparations the British forces opened their attack at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and, advancing from the west and south-west, had within a few hours taken two important heights overlooking the town.

When troops from Indian divisions which had participated in the Cyrenaica campaign stormed a strongly-held fort on a peak 4½ miles south-west of Keren they captured 400 prisoners. Another 200 prisoners were taken when a fort on top of a hill due west of the town was stormed.—Reuter.

More Rome Air Losses

Nairobi, Mar. 18. The South African Air Force destroyed 13 Italian aircraft and damaged eight others in Eastern Abyssinia on March 13 and 15, states a communique issued here today.

On March 14 other South African aircraft machine-gunned troops and lorries on the road near Jijiga, the communique added.—Reuter.

Premier Says 3 U-Boats Sunk

German Submarines and Warships Operating in American Waters, Declares Mr. Churchill

London, Mar. 18. Mr. Winston Churchill today said that British shipping losses had risen for the time being and confirmed that German submarines and warships had been operating in American waters.

"We are applying our fullest strength and resources and all that science can command in order to meet this potentially mortal challenge..." the Prime Minister said.

"The American destroyers which reached us during winter will augment us in the increasingly coming action."

Mr. Churchill, toasting the new American Ambassador to London, Mr. John G. Winant, during the Pilgrims' Society Luncheon, paid a tribute to President Roosevelt.

He revealed that yesterday he had received news of the certain destruction of three U-boats, which he characterized as a "delectable triple event."

"Delectable Event"

"Not since October 13, 1939, have I been cheered by news of such a delectable triple event. At the moment of such in ordeal, the words and acts of the President and people of the United States come to us like a draught of life and they tell us by an ocean-borne trumpet call that we no longer are alone."

"On Oct. 13, 1939, three German submarines also were destroyed. He also confirmed that Nazi submarines as well as German warships had been operating in American waters."

"Not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic and already sunk some of our independently routed ships now sailing in convoy," he said.

"They have sunk ships as far west as the 42nd meridian longitude."

"It is my rule, as you know, not to conceal the gravity of danger from our people. Therefore, I have the right to believe when I also proclaim our confidence that we shall overcome them."

Hitler's Bitter Need

"But anyone can see how bitter is the need of Hitler and his gang to

To Adopt "Axis Attitude"

Calm But Bitter Tone by Tokyo Press in Comment on President Roosevelt's Speech

ALTHOUGH condemning the speech by President Roosevelt on Saturday night, Tokyo's vernacular press last night manifested no surprise and adopted a calm, though bitter attitude to the President's words.

The "Asahi" hinted that Japan would be forced to adopt the attitude of Chancellor Adolf Hitler toward aid to Britain, with regard to American aid to China.

The papers unanimously declared that President Roosevelt was leading the United States into war.

The United States, said the "Asahi," is taking advantage of the fact that Japan and China, technically are not at war to transport arms and munitions to China in American ships. "In that event," said the "Asahi," "there is no alternative but to

Roosevelt Signs Defence Bill

Washington, Mar. 18.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the fourth supplemental defence appropriation bill of US\$1,533,000,000.

The Navy portion of US\$681,000,000, includes funds to continue work on Atlantic bases acquired from Britain and also for numerous Pacific projects, including Samoa and Guam.

The Army will receive US\$695,000,000, mainly for construction of cantonments.—United Press.

frustrate it with the same resolve as that recently professed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

The "Nichi Nichi" said that President Roosevelt was aiding Britain, France and the Netherlands "like insatiable vultures" to continue exploiting Asiatic races. The President also was aiding Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in fighting Japan and thus attempting to exhaust Japan and thus prolonging the Sino-Japanese conflict, the paper said.

The fiery tone of President Roosevelt's speech, said the "Kokumin," gave the impression that the United States is on the verge of war. However, the

Tokyo, Mar. 18.

"Kokumin" found consolation in the belief that so much United States aid would be given Britain and Greece there would be little left to give China.

The "Asahi Shimbun" reported this morning that there was "nothing surprising" in President Roosevelt's speech Sunday night. "Japan, however, must not fail to watch to what extent American aid will be extended to Chungking, the paper declared. Taking advantage of a technical point that Japan is not at war with China, the United States might dare to carry arms to Chungking in American ships."

"In that event there would be no alternative for Japan than to frustrate such an attempt with the same resolution recently professed by Hitler."—United Press.

Berlin Excoriates Roosevelt

Berlin, Mar. 18.

The Berlin press yesterday excoriated President Roosevelt for his bitter attack against the Axis in his speech of Saturday night.

German newspapers unanimously denounced President Roosevelt as a "well poisoner.... war monger.... wolf in sheep's clothing."

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" carried double banner lines which read "Blood Guilt of Jewish Anglo-Saxon Capitalism."—United Press.

Berlin Radio Attack

Berlin, Mar. 18.

Commenting on the speech delivered yesterday by Herr Hitler, Berlin Radio this evening announced that the final decision in the European war is now very near.

The announcer stressed Herr Hitler's statement that "our army is ready to complete in 1941 the task commenced in 1940. Great Britain will perish."

He recalled the similar statements made at the same time last year foreshadowing imminent military developments which were followed a few weeks later by the "greatest victory in Germany's history."—Havas Telemondial.

Gayda Assails Speech

Rome, Mar. 18.

Sr. Virginio Gayda, wrote today in his "Giornale d'Italia" that President Roosevelt's speech on Sunday night established the basis for European retaliation against the United States. Sr. Gayda hinted that the Axis would take post-war commercial and economic reprisals against the United States if Mr. Roosevelt continued to attack the Axis.

"The Axis does not intend to, and cannot, menace the United States," he wrote. "All we can do is to warn Roosevelt that our attitude towards relations between the United States and Europe, once peace is established, will be determined by the stand he is taking during the present conflict. "We calmly inform Roosevelt that the more the United States aids Britain in this war the less the United States will be considered in the new order, which will be established by the Axis and Japan in Europe and Asia following the Axis victory."

Charging that President Roosevelt had forgotten the precepts of George Washington and also distorted the Monroe Doctrine, Sr. Gayda said: "Roosevelt is creating a precedent which one day will result in European retaliation against America, which would be fully justified by the initiative the White House is taking at present."—United Press.

order" had not deceived the masses of the world.

"They realize that there is no order or security in tyranny," he said. They want what the British want. They want what the Americans want. They want a friendly, civilized world of free peoples in which Christian virtues and moral values are not spurned as decadent and outmoded a world where honesty work is recognized and men owns himself."

At the start of his speech Mr. Churchill said, "We meet here today under the strong impression and impact of the historic declaration Saturday last by Roosevelt which brought the British nation and Empire a sense of encouragement and fortification for our resolve, which came to us from across the ocean by those stirring august and fateful Presidential words."—United Press.

Envoy Replies

Mr. Winant, replying to Mr. Churchill, said that the Nazi "new

N.W. Germany Attacked By R.A.F. Craft

London, Mar. 18.
The Royal Air Force continued its offensive operations, which were intensified last week, by carrying out another raid on objectives in north-west Germany last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Few bombs were dropped on widely separated districts on the east coast of England and Scotland soon after dark yesterday and again shortly before dawn today, the Air and Home Security Ministries announced in a joint communique.

"Little damage and no casualties were reported," the communique added.

Several hours after darkness last night a single night raider was reported over Britain, in wide contrast to the past week, in which the "battle of the full moon" began each night at dusk.

Bristol Casualties

Bristol yesterday still was digging out from ruins left by the Nazi fire raid of Monday night.

Casualties were heavy, the United Press correspondent in Bristol reported, because people were misled by a lull between two raids and emerged from their shelters. Many were caught in bed or on the streets by the second intense attack. Many persons were believed to have been killed.

A high explosive bomb crashed into the crypt of a church in which a large number of persons were seeking shelter. Many were killed. Many others also were killed when a bomb scored a direct hit on a public shelter.

The Air Ministry announced that "considerable damage" was done to a west England town (presumably Bristol) during a raid Monday night which lasted "some hours."

Other Districts Escape

"There were a number of casualties, including people killed," the Air Ministry said. "Bombs also were dropped in a number of other districts but the total damage was small and there were few casualties caused."

"One enemy aircraft was shot down and destroyed," the Air Ministry said. "Other districts" around the west England town also were attacked, the Air Ministry said. Bombs also were dropped in eastern Scotland but fell in wastelands and caused no damage.

The German night raider destroyed last night was the 36th within eight days and the 42nd during March, said the Air Ministry.—United Press.

German Threat to U.S. Shipping

Washington, Mar. 18.
The United States has been informed that Germany plans to start submarine operations off the United States coast near New York, the United Press learned yesterday.

According to a foreign source, the German Navy will start long-range submarine maneuvers over thousands of miles to harass shipping off the Atlantic coast.

Information regarding movements of submarines has been communicated to the United States, but without actual details regarding the location of the maneuvers, it was learned. According to the report, it was believed the primary purpose of sending submarines within the American zone was to disorganize the present shipping.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, yesterday discounted German threats to torpedo all vessels carrying American aid to Britain.

The British envoy said "Hitler's threat that he can and will halt all aid to Britain from America will be proved empty."—United Press.

25 British Vessels Lost in Week

London, Mar. 18.
Twenty-five vessels totalling 98,832 tons were sunk by enemy action during the week ending March 9/10, the Admiralty announced today.

These figures comprised 20 British vessels, with a total tonnage of 84,244 tons and five Allied vessels displacing 14,588 tons.

The losses for the week Feb. 4 to March 2 are corrected to 141,314 tons, by the reduction of British vessels lost from 20 to 19, and their tonnage from 102,871 to 96,147 tons.

"Anxiety tempered with confidence" is the comment in authoritative circles on the latest figures to be released.—Reuter.

German Claims

London, Mar. 18.
A German high command communique this morning claimed that "a U-Boat sank five armed enemy merchant ships, totalling 35,000 tons, in a convoy."—Reuter.



The Spring 1941

The European War, March 19.

Keren Position Desperate

Italians Suffer Heavy Losses in Bitter Defence
Of Key Town; R.A.F. Very Active

London, Mar. 19.

KEREN, which will decide the fate of Italian Eritrea and perhaps the whole of Italian East Africa, now appears to be in an increasingly desperate position, according to reports from British and Italian sources in the past 24 hours.

Dispatches from Khartoum, British communique from Cairo and Nairobi and an Italian communique from Rome tell the story of heavy Italian losses in bitter counter-attacks against the beleaguering British Imperial Army.

A British Army communique from Cairo reports pressure by Imperial and patriot forces in Abyssinia is being maintained successfully over a wide area against retreating Italians while British troops are extending their area of occupation in British Somaliland.

All the Italian forces which seized British Somaliland are trapped between two British armies, according to a military commentator in the newspapers.

A South African column which struck northward into Abyssinia is approaching Jijiga, thus cutting the roads leading from Berbera, capital of British Somaliland captured on Monday, to Addis Ababa.

The Italian forces which evacuated Berbera may be forced to surrender or take refuge in French Somaliland, where they would presumably be interned.

Superior Numbers Faced

From the north British and French troops are pushing across a wilderness of ridges towards the road leading from Keren. Several heights still held by the Italians separate them from the road, which is ideal for defence.

The British have to assail positions which the Italians have had a month to prepare, and they are faced with greatly superior numbers, estimated at 30,000.

The battle of Keren, therefore, is expected to last several days.

R.A.F. Very Active

Meanwhile British planes roared back and forth all over Africa yesterday, bombing and machine-gunning Italian positions, transports and troops.

The latest communique issued by the R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East summarizes R.A.F. operations as follows:

In Eritrea—There was continued activity by fighter and bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. in the Keren area yesterday. Troops and gun positions on Mount Sanchil were dive-bombed and machine-gunned, and a railway south-east of the hill was also attacked. During these operations an Italian CR-42 was intercepted and shot down.

In Abyssinia.—Enemy troops and motor transport vehicles in the Harar-Jijiga area were attacked by machinegun fire of the South African air force. An enemy aircraft which was machine-gunned at Jijiga on March 10 was observed to be burned out. Four more Italian aircraft are

British Break Record In Plane Production

London, Mar. 19.

More aircraft, both bombers and fighters, were produced in Britain during the short month of February than in any previous month during the war, it was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Col. J. J. Llewellyn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.—Reuter.

known to have been destroyed in engagements with South African aircraft near Daggabur and Diredawa on March 13 and 15.

In Libya.—A heavy attack was carried out on the harbour at Tripoli during the night of March 16 and 17 by R.A.F. bombers. A direct hit was observed on the Spanish mole. Other bombs straddled shipping and quays. Large fires were started on the south side of the harbour in hangars and among military stores, while explosions were seen at a railway depot and near a wireless station.

From all these operations, it is added, only one British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

Heavy Attack on Tripoli

Cairo, Mar. 19.

A heavy attack was made by the R.A.F. on Tripoli Harbour on Sunday night.—Reuter.

Greeks Again Hold Ground In Albania

London, Mar. 19.

The Italians launched a strong new offensive in the northern sector of the Albanian front yesterday but were again beaten back with heavy losses, states Reuter's correspondent on the Albanian frontier.

The attack was preceded by violent artillery fire. The correspondent reports that fighting has been particularly intense in the Tepelini area where a large Italian force is said to be threatened with encirclement. Here air activity has increased. The British and Greek Air Forces have been particularly active in supporting land forces. Greek enthusiasm for the R.A.F. was again expressed in an Athens broadcast.

It is pointed out here that the Italians evidently hoped to break through the Greek lines near Tepelini on a 30-kilometre front. It is thought they probably will prepare sufficient troops in the Tepelini area to renew the offensive, as there is no reason to suppose that their failure will influence the Germans to hasten any attempt to come to their assistance.

Italians Idle

The crushing defeat sustained by the Italians in their unsuccessful seven-day offensive has forced them into inactivity, according to the Greek Radio.

An official Greek statement broadcast from the Athens Radio last night said that Greek patrols were extremely active.

Reliable information, it added, showed that the Italians were attempting to reorganize their distressed formations, but it was not at all certain that such reorganization would permit the enemy to risk another offensive.

Nazi Inactivity

Surprise was evinced here that the German forces along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier had not launched an offensive when the Italians made their desperate, disastrous counter-attacks during the past few days.

One of the reasons for the Germans' inactivity was believed to be handicaps of communication, but Yugoslavia's attitude was seen as a more important factor. Yugoslavia continued to remain very firm.—Reuter.

Weekly Shipping Losses Announced in London

London, Mar. 19.

The Admiralty announced yesterday that British and Allied ships sunk during the week which ended at midnight on March 9 totalled 98,832 tons and included 25 ships.

Twenty ships, totalling 84,244 tons, were British and five ships, 14,588 tons, were Allied, making the total of British, Allied and neutral losses for the war 5,061,089 tons.—United Press.

Epic of Berbera's Recapture Told

London, Mar. 19.

An epic story of the recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, was told in a cable received from Aden last night.

At one point the success of the whole operation depended on four men in a boat stealing silently towards the Somaliland coast, while the outstanding impression left by the operation was of the unquenchable loyalty of the Somalis, whose territory had been usurped by the Italians.

About midnight on March 15-16, a liberating fleet consisting of troopships conveyed by warships stole silently towards the coast.

Two landings were planned. The western landing was to be carried out by Arabs and Somalis specially recruited at Aden under British officers.

Job Well Done

After an apparently interminable period of waiting, a signal flashed news of the successful accomplishment of this task, suddenly, at zero hour, the flash and thunder of naval gunfire shattered the quiet of the night, and naval shells ripped through the air, exploding inland.

Later it was learned that although large numbers of Italians had left the town under cover of darkness shortly before the British approach, those who remained were sufficiently numerous to render the use of force necessary to crush them.

Away on the right the western landing force went into action, while a way was paved for the eastern force of Somalis and Arabs to land and advance towards the town two miles away.

Italian machine-guns and field guns, attempting to stem the assault, were outclassed by the accuracy of British naval fire, which was the more praiseworthy in view of the murky and cloudy nature of the night.

"All Was Over"

The Somali-Arab force continued their advance, and news came of the complete success of the major attack in the west. By 20 minutes past nine in the morning all was over; Berbera was again in British hands. Over 100 prisoners were taken, while British casualties were negligible.

Even during the bombardment the inhabitants of Berbera came running to meet the British forces, waving Union Jacks and Somali flags which had been hidden from the Italians.

The Italians had blown up the pass on the road to Sheikh, but the Somalis were already busy repairing it to aid the British pursuit.

Within a few hours of the occupation, transports and stores were being landed, and British officers examined forlorn and miserably equipped Italian prisoners. The Major commanding them burst into tears when handing over his revolver.

"I am an old soldier," he said, thus epitomizing the general feeling regarding the degradation to which Mussolini's African gamble had led a once free and cultured people.—Reuter.

Free French Warship Saves Britons

London, Mar. 19.

A Free French destroyer operating in British waters has rescued the crew of a British merchant steamer which was recently torpedoed by a German submarine.

A communique issued last night by the Free French Headquarters in London states that the captain and crew of the British vessel praised the skill of the French in their rescue operations, and said they were offered the most generous hospitality on board the French warship.—Reuter.

Canadians, Americans Combat Night Raids

Ottawa, Mar. 18.

Canadian and American scientists had "played no mean part" in developing devices against night bombing now being used in Britain, according to a statement by the Canadian Air Minister, Mr. Power, in the House of Commons.

Over 300 men, mostly from Canada he said, crossed the Atlantic in November and they were recently followed by hundreds of more experts.

Mr. Power added that the United States had supplied 200 to 400 trained airmen for instruction work under the Empire Training Scheme, and the actual number of men who graduated under the scheme last month was almost double that planned when the agreement on the scheme was made in December, 1939.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Break With Greece Imminent

Current Reports in German Capital Now State 300,000 British Troops Are Supporting Athens

London, Mar. 19.

A GERMAN diplomatic break with Greece is reported to be imminent.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Turkish news agency, relations between Germany and Greece are critical, and it is understood from official circles in the German capital that relations between the two countries can no longer be regarded as normal.

It is believed that the German Minister in Athens has received full instructions on the matter. The Greek Minister in Berlin has not yet left his post.

Current reports in the German capital say that 300,000 British troops are in Greece, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "Y" who declares that the German Foreign Office spokesman is now refusing to answer questions about Germany's intentions towards Greece.

A big press and radio campaign against Greece is going on in Germany, the correspondent adds. This is regarded in Berlin as a sign that the Greek situation is now in the hands of the military.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Allden says that diplomatic action is proceeding with the object of reaching a complete understanding between Germany and Turkey. He adds it is generally believed that Germany is hesitating to take action against Greece pending greater certainty as to Turkey's attitude.

Authoritative circles in Berlin, the correspondent asserts, refuse to express an opinion as to whether President Inonu's reply to Herr Hitler is considered satisfactory or otherwise. —Reuter.

German Demands Reported

Athens, Mar. 19.

Press circles here yesterday expressed belief that Germany demanded that Yugoslavia allow free passage of German merchandise to Rumania, establishment of German hospitals in Yugoslavia and free passage of German war wounded across Yugoslavia.

The same circles said they believed that Yugoslavia would accept the terms and added that it could be assumed that the demands also included passage of munitions to Bulgaria so that Rumanian railways could be used exclusively for troop movements.

It was reported here that mobilization was continuing in Yugoslavia and informed sources said they believed it would be extremely difficult for Yugoslavia to maintain her integrity.

A Yugoslavian-German pact will be signed in the near future, it was believed. —United Press.

British Navy Gets Many New Ships

London, Mar. 19.

Twelve new cruisers were completed for the British Navy during 1940, it is disclosed. Five of them carry 12 six-inch guns and seven are armed with ten guns of a new type.

It is also learned that a group of 20 new destroyers has been added to the Fleet since the war began. By remarkable industry they were completed within 18 months.

There also have been important naval developments on the other side

Gen. Papagos Honoured By Britain

London, Mar. 18.

The Greek Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Alexander Papagos is to be made an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, it was announced here last night. —Reuter.

of the world. It appears that the Japanese have four vessels under construction which are rather larger than pocket battleships but considerably smaller than the existing battleships.

The United States Navy is building six battleships. No details of these have been made known.

French Fleet Stronger

The French Fleet is stronger than it was after the signing of the armistice, states an article in the Lausanne "Gazette." The fleet is said to include two 35,000-ton warships, the Jean Bart and Richelieu, and the battleships Strasbourg and Dunkerque, which have been repaired at Toulon. The Provence, which has been reported sunk, also is in Toulon. The French Fleet lost the Bretagne. The Lorraine is held at Alexandria.

German Seaports Pounded

Planes Find Targets Despite Haze, Bad Weather; London Area Experiences Long Raid "Alert"

London, Mar. 19.

CONSIDERABLE numbers of British bombers found their targets over German seaports last night despite haze and variable weather conditions.

Many explosions and fires were started at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. More fires were started among oil tanks alongside the petrol harbour of Rotterdam. Docks at Emden and two aerodromes in Holland were also bombed.

German shipping off the Dutch coast was bombed and machine-gunned during daylight yesterday. One British machine was missing.

It is now known that British bombers destroyed two German aircraft in addition to one bomber shot down early this morning.

Bremen Set Ablaze

Numerous explosions and fires were observed in the dock and industrial areas of Bremen and Wilhelmshaven bombed by the R.A.F. on Monday night, states the Air Ministry.

A large fire was started among petrol storage tanks in Rotterdam. Single aircraft attacked Emden and Oldenburg. One enemy night fighter was shot down in flames during these operations.

London Has Long Alert

London had its longest alert so far during the night. Gunfire was heard intermittently for several hours as planes passed over. A few bombs were dropped in scattered districts but casualties and damage were remarkably slight.

In conformity with their evident policy of concentrating on British shipping and docks, German raiders reserved their main onslaught for

Hull during last night. The raiders followed each other in relays for some hours, causing widespread damage to property.

Fires broke out in some parts of the city, but firemen, fire-watchers, wardens and police combined to deal effectively with these under most hazardous conditions.

Some people were trapped under debris of wrecked houses.

Raider Downed

Anti-aircraft defences put up a heavy barrage, while a Hurricane fighter shot down a German raider off the Norfolk coast early this morning, and another was also destroyed.

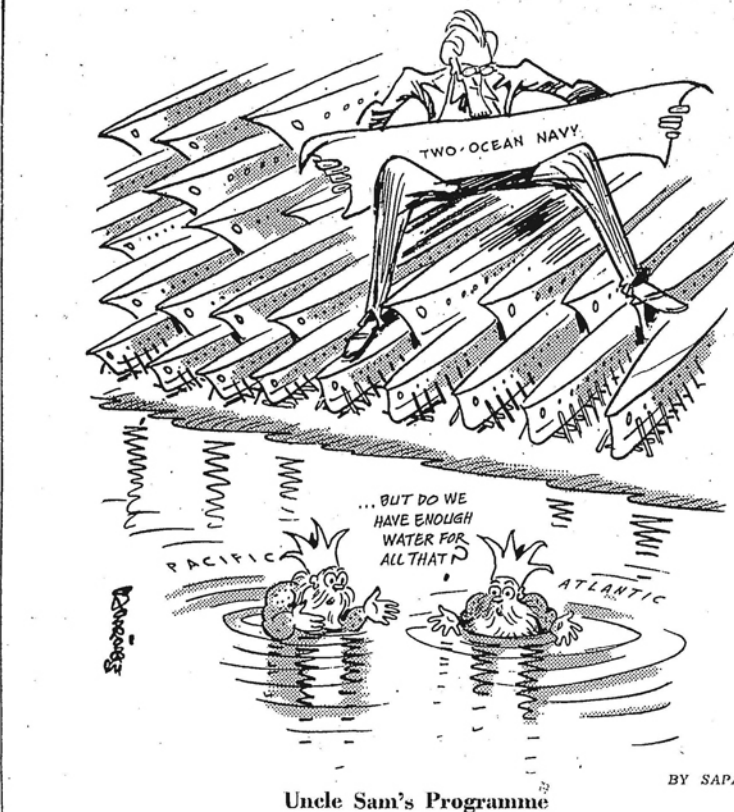
Many bombers flew over east, south-east and southern England last night but no attack developed in these areas, though bombs were dropped at a number of points. Damage was not heavy at any of these points, nor were casualties numerous.

A number of fires were soon brought under control and were all extinguished. The casualties are not expected to be unduly heavy. —Reuter.

Many Die in Raids

London, Mar. 19.

Five hundred persons were killed in German raids on the Merseyside area on Wednesday and Thursday



Uncle Sam's Programme

U.S. Ambassador Welcomed

His Majesty's Message to Mr. John Winant Read At Luncheon Attended by Mr. Winston Churchill

London, Mar. 19.

HIS Majesty the King yesterday extended a personal warm welcome to Mr. John G. Winant, new United States Ambassador to England, as Mr. Winant announced America would do all in its power to aid Britain and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, said Germans were sinking ships in American waters.

The King sent a message to the Ambassador which was read at a luncheon of the Pilgrims Society, at which Mr. Winant was the guest of honour and at which both he and Mr. Churchill spoke.

"The new ambassador of the United States comes on a mission to us at a fateful moment in the history of the two countries," the King's message read. "The warmth of our welcome to him will testify to the feelings uppermost in all of us today—gratitude to the people whom he represents and admiration for the great statesman who stands at their head."

Mr. Winant spoke after Mr. Churchill had disclosed that British shipping losses had risen for the time being and confirmed that German submarines and warships had been operating in American waters.

"In different periods of history it has fallen to the lot of one nation or group of nations, rather than another, to guard and defend the frontiers of freedom and civilization," Mr. Winant said.

"Each nation or group of nations to which such a lot has fallen has derived from it its finest traditions and most enduring heritage."

England's Proud Privilege

Mr. Winant said that it had been England's proud privilege to have given the world the Magna Charta, cherished by free men everywhere, and that it had been America's privilege to have given the world the Declaration of Independence.

"Today I believe the British people are happy to recognize that the ideas embodied in the Declaration of Independence helped to create not only the American Republic but the British Commonwealth of free nations," he said.

France gave "undying meaning to the words liberty, equality and fraternity, which forever ring in the ears of those who fight for freedom's cause," Mr. Winant said.

"But I would not have you believe I think the cause of freedom is the cause of any one nation or group of nations. The cause of freedom is the cause of all men everywhere. Today it is the honour and destiny of the

nights, while another 500 persons were killed in raids on the Clyde side area Thursday and Friday nights, it was said here yesterday.

Five hundred persons were injured in the Mersey area and 800 in the Clyde area, it was said.—United Press.

"American Eagle" Squadron Ready

At an R.A.F. Fighter Station Mar. 19.

Pilots anxious to debunk the quip that they are glamour boys of the R.A.F. and whose one desire is to make their squadron one of which Britain and America will be proud, form the personnel of the American Eagle squadron.

No Nazi plane came their way while a Reuter's Correspondent was there. The enemy no longer takes up all their time over Britain, and the squadron have yet to bring down their first victim as a squadron.

Recruits, coming in fast enough to form a second Eagle squadron, are now completing operational training in England. The squadron's tale of impatient longing to let at the enemy is the new cry of many hundreds of veteran British and Allied fighter pilots whose ranks these young Americans have joined.

The Hurricanes with which they are equipped will help to make the American Eagles play their part in operations which will no longer be confined to metropolitan defence, for the enemy must now be sought more often far out to sea and quite often beyond the continental coastline.

The squadron will operate in exactly the same way as other fighter squadrons of the R.A.F. And great things are expected of this shy but determined band of America's first war pilots. —Reuter.

Ready for Combat

Somewhere in Britain, Mar. 19.

The American Eagle Squadron, consisting solely of United States pilots, now is a first line unit of the R.A.F. it was disclosed here yesterday.

The pilots stood by their station ready to swoop up against the German Luftwaffe.

The British commanding officer stationed with the squadron said the Americans were "excellent pilots and a damn good crowd."

He added that "now the Eagle Squadron is in operating condition they are ready to take to air combats exactly the same as our fighter squadrons. I know they will behave as gallantly in combat." —United Press.

British Torpedoes Sink German Vessel

London Mar. 19.

Coastal command aircraft torpedoes sank a large supply vessel early on Tuesday off the Frisian Islands. It is officially announced. It was a heavily laden 5,000-ton German vessel and was attacked by a reconnaissance bomber in moonlight.

The Air Ministry News Service states the pilot sighted a convoy of German ships off the Frisian Islands escorted by a flagship. He attacked the largest vessel at close range and a torpedo struck on the port beam.

A heavy explosion followed, flames and debris shot into the air. The ship sank rapidly by the bows and was stern up when the bomber flew away after machine-gunning all other ships in the convoy. —Reuter.

Vichy Protests Over Ship Seizure

Capetown, Mar. 19.

The Vichy Government has lodged a protest with the Union Government against the requisitioning of the French cargo vessel Villa de Majunga for Allied use. The protest was announced by the Union Minister of Commerce, Mr. R. Stuttaford, in the House of Assembly last night. The detention was made under the Union's war regulations and the Union assumes responsibility for the action. —Reuter.

The European War, March 20.

Heavy Raids on London Area

Hundreds of German Bombers Drop Incendiaries, High Explosives; Port, Docks Attacked.

HUNDREDS of Nazi raiders blasted the London area last night, and early this morning in the capital's worst raid this year, although it was reported today that at least four bombers were shot down by night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on a wide area. The suburbs bore the brunt of the attack, which assumed the proportions of the extremely heavy raids. Numerous fires were started, but more were extinguished quickly.

The first waves of bombers roared over the Thames Estuary, soon after dark and dropped parachute flares. Other waves of planes scattered incendiary bombs by the hundreds and then more planes came over and dropped explosive bombs.

Bombers were constantly overhead, but the drone of their engines was often drowned out by the heaviest barrage of the war.

Hospitals were exceedingly busy handling emergency cases.

The most savage attack seemed to be centred on districts which suffered in the early days of the September and October raids.

Four bombs struck an eight-story block of flats housing 400 persons, including many refugees from other areas, and some occupants were killed, while numerous persons were trapped in the debris.

"Somewhat Heavy"

The Air and Home Security Ministries jointly said that fires and explosive bombs caused considerable damage to houses and other buildings during a "somewhat heavy" raid on London last night.

"At some points public services were temporarily affected, but the damage was not extensive. The situation always was well in hand and, in particular, fires were either extinguished or under control by daybreak," the joint communique said.

"Preliminary reports did not suggest very heavy casualties."

The attack, according to the communique, was "violent at first," but died away soon after midnight.

"Outside London there was little to report. A certain number of bombs fell at various points on both sides of the Thames Estuary, and the damage was small. One enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire."

Early Start

A heavy German air raid which began last night at 8.30 p.m., was easing early this morning and rescuers

Imperial Forces Strike Heavy Blows at Italians

Cairo, Mar. 20.

The Imperial Forces have struck new heavy blows at the Italians in East Africa, whose position is becoming increasingly critical. At Keren, the key-town in Eritrea, five peaks have been stormed at the point of the bayonet, and all Italian counter-attacks thrown back with heavy losses.

The highest summit in the mountain range in which Keren lies, was captured by a famous Highland regiment after a terrific artillery barrage supported by intensive bombing and machinegunning by R.A.F. planes.

The Italian garrison is believed to number between 25,000 and 30,000. Their fears for their position are reflected in a communique which states that the British are concentrating considerable forces round the town. Following the capture of Jijiga in eastern Abyssinia, the British forces are pushing along the twisting 75-mile road to the important town of Harar. Jijiga itself is within striking distance of the vital Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway.

The R.A.F. and the South African Air Force are bombing and machinegunning all the roads ahead of the advance.—Reuter.

No Time Now

London, Mar. 20.

Any request by the Italians for the safe conduct of the 200,000 Italian non-combatants in Abyssinia could only form part of a general capitulation, it was learned in London by Reuter's diplomatic correspondent today.

The British government cannot now do anything which might interfere with the success of the operations now proceeding. There can be no question of halting the operations now in progress unless the Italian government asks for an armistice.

The British Government, however, has asked the Emperor to do what he can to prevent reprisals on Italian non-combatants.—Reuter.

Eden Meets Sarajoglu At Cyprus

Cairo, Mar. 20.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, met the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu, at Cyprus on Tuesday, it is disclosed.

The meeting was the second in less than three weeks. The previous meeting took place in Ankara when Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir Charles Dill, Chief on the Imperial General Staff, conferred with Turkish Ministers and the Army Chief of Staff.

Every aspect of the international situation was examined with special attention to the Balkans and a communique stated that "complete agreement had been reached between the two Governments regarding their policies on all problems."

Mr. Eden flew to Cyprus early on Tuesday for the meeting which took place at his invitation. Announcing the meeting a communique issued here last night states, "They reviewed various developments in the international situation which had taken place since Mr. Eden's visit to Ankara last month and re-emphasised the complete identity of views which exists between their two Governments."

Highly Satisfactory

"Highly satisfactory on both sides," is the description applied in authoritative British quarters here last night to the meeting which took place on Tuesday between Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Sukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, in Cyprus.

In the fortnight since their last meeting in Ankara much has happened; it is therefore natural that the Ministers should meet to discuss progress made.

The island of Cyprus gave a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors, in which the Greek, British and Turkish communities enthusiastically met.

Sabotage in Bulgaria

Meanwhile, reports from Bulgaria indicate that the German occupation of the country is not proceeding as smoothly as Germany would have the world believe. A message from Istanbul declares that a great sabotage campaign is being carried on in Bulgaria by secret organizations. Skilled bombers and dynamiters are said to have set fire to two oil tanks, while German communications have been disrupted, telegraph wires cut and bridges blown up.—Reuter.

Sarajoglu Confident

Athens, Mar. 20.

"We shall have a common victory. Meanwhile we are rejoicing at your victories," declared Mr. Sukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, to the special correspondent of the Athens newspaper, "Ethinis," in Ankara yesterday.

"The Greek deeds are magnificent," he added, "and provide a glorious page in the history of humanity. I am optimistic as regards the future and are convinced that the results will be good."

"We shall probably have to go through new trials, but this matters very little to our people. We shall finally have a common victory."—Reuter.

British Broadcasts Banned

Berlin, Mar. 20.

Bulgarians are now forbidden to listen to British broadcasts, states a Sofia despatch to the official German News agency citing an order issued by the Minister of the Interior.

Bulgarians must be protected from propaganda from certain foreign radio stations, especially British, it is stated. The measure is taken, it is further explained, following "the discovery of a British espionage and sabotage organization in Bulgaria."—Reuter.

Martial Law Extended

Ankara, Mar. 20.

At a meeting of the Turkish Grand National Assembly yesterday it was unanimously agreed to prolong the decree concerning martial law in Turkey by a further three months.

The martial law extension was announced by the Ankara Radio yesterday.—Reuter.

Understanding Reaffirmed

Cairo, Mar. 20.

The "perfect identity of views" between Turkey and Britain is reiterated by M. Sukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, in a telegram to Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, sent before he left Cyprus.

It reads: "I wish to reiterate to Your Excellency the very sincere assurance of my deep friendship. I also wish to add that our meeting enabled us to affirm once again the perfect identity of views existing between us."—Reuter.

and many houses were damaged. A number of fires were started, but fire-fighters soon brought the fires under control, and all were extinguished by daybreak.—Reuter.

The European War, March 21.

Tepelini Taken by Greeks

Failure of Another Italian Attempt to Break Defence Centre Related; Enemy Casualties

Athens, Mar. 21.

IT is reported that the Greeks have captured Tepelini, which is the last important town on the Valona road.

The report follows the news that Greek troops had entered the town early yesterday morning, after severe fighting, in which large numbers of prisoners and war materials were taken.

The failure of another Italian attempt to break the Greek line in the centre of the Albanian front is related in a Greek Press Ministry statement broadcast by the Athens Radio yesterday.

The assault, which took the form of a tank attack, is described as being of as great intensity as those of last week, though it was local and of limited scope.

The tanks were intended to open the way for the Italian infantry, but the Greek forces stood up to this mechanized assault with the cool determination that characterized their victorious resistance to the violent attacks of last week, the statement says.

Greek anti-tank batteries opened intense and rapid fire. After the first few rounds, one tank received a direct hit which broke its chain and caused it to overturn. A few seconds later a second tank was shattered by another direct hit, and a third tank soon shared the same fate. Thereupon the remaining tanks turned tail and retreated at full speed, leaving the mass of Italian infantry exposed to a sea of concentrated fire by Greek artillery and crossfire from Greek machine-guns. The Italian troops advanced bravely in waves, but were mown down in masses and the field was soon strewn with dead, the enemy's losses being terrific.—Reuter.

Victory Lauded

London, Mar. 21.

"The latest Greek victory in Albania—even though it may only afford a respite—now proves to have been more complete than it appeared to be at first," declares "The Times" editorial, which adds that it fully deserves the laudatory order of the day given by King George of Greece and the message of warm congratulation sent to Athens by Mr. Eden.

"The Times" proceeds to pay a warm tribute to the bravery and determination of the Greek troops in the face of the recent Italian offensive, and adds: "The combined German and Italian moves had, in fact, the purpose of simultaneously disposing of Greece and Yugoslavia as effective or potential enemies and has sadly miscarried."

"Attacks may be launched at any moment from the North and West but Every Success begets confidence in the Allies, and the Greeks most certainly have shown again, as King George proudly claimed, that the blood of the fighters of Marathon and Thermopylae still flows in their veins."

25,000 Casualties

It was stated today by authoritative commentators that the Italians are estimated to have suffered 25,000 casualties. Whole Italian divisions have been completely mangled.

An exchange of prisoners who are too badly wounded to fight recently took place between Italy and Greece. The Athens communique states that 289 Italians have been sent back and that 11 Greeks have returned to Greece.—Reuter.

Cousin of Mussolini Captured

Athens, Mar. 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tuvieri Ciglio, a cousin of Signor Mussolini, was captured by Greek troops during recent fighting on the Albanian front. It was officially announced here today.

He was in command of a battalion of Blackshirt troops at the time of his capture.—Havas Telemondial.

King Visits Destroyers From America

London, Mar. 21.

The King was taken aboard one of the American destroyers taken over by Britain when he visited Devonport dockyard yesterday.

It was the first time the King had been aboard one of these warships, and he was very interested in her equipment and armament. This destroyer was manned entirely by Canadians.

His Majesty also inspected the ship's company drawn up on deck, and later was received on board the flotilla leader by the captain, where he inspected the officers and ratings who, a few hours before, had been at action stations ready to engage enemy ships.

Meanwhile, the Queen chatted with wounded officers and sailors in the naval hospital. The Queen was escorted by Lady Astor.

Later the King and Queen left for Plymouth.—Reuter.

British Bombers Raid Cologne

London, Mar. 20.

Although the R.A.F. sent out a small force of bombers last night, the craft carried out "a highly successful" attack on Cologne, famous German manufacturing and railroad centre, it was officially announced today. No details were given in the early communique as to what objectives were bombed.

R.A.F. Raids Kiel

London, Mar. 20.

The Air Ministry yesterday announced that the R.A.F. heavily attacked Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Rotterdam last night.

A fierce anti-aircraft barrage greeted the British raiders, said the Air Ministry, but despite the barrage "great loads of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on docks, shipbuilding yards and industrial centres. Large fires got a firm hold," the Air Ministry said.—United Press.

Toll of Victims

Berlin, Mar. 19.

Forty-seven persons have died as the result of injuries suffered during the bombing by British planes of a residential section of Berlin in the night of March 14. An official communique released through the D.N.B. agency states.—Havas.

Greeting to Hitler

London, Mar. 20.

Oil storage tanks at Rotterdam were raided once again, and successful attacks were made on three aerodromes in the low countries. No British planes are missing from these attacks.

One of the British bombers was unable to find its target, and after flying round for some time made for the alternative target, but on the way they met a group of German bombers returning to their landing ground.

The British plane followed them and was actually given the landing signal by the aerodrome staff, who evidently mistook the plane for a German one.

The pilot of the British bomber flew low as it landed, and then signalled "Heil Hitler" and dropped a stick of bombs clear across the illuminated aerodrome. The machine then climbed again and returned home safely.—Reuter.

Children Evacuated

Moscow, Mar. 20.

The evacuation of children from the large industrial centres in western Germany and Berlin districts liable to air attacks is being carried out on a large scale, states the official Tass agency in a Berlin message. The children are being sent to eastern and southern Germany, Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.

44 German Planes Downed Last Week

London, Mar. 21.

Forty-four German aircraft were destroyed in combat over or round Britain during the week ending at dawn on March 15, while only one British fighter was lost over this area during the same period.

Two German raiders were destroyed on March 11, one on March 12, nine during the night of March 12, three on March 13, a further 13 during the night of March 13, one on March 14, and five during the night of March 14. Fourteen of these raiders were bombers and the remainder fighters.—Reuter.

Canada's Huge War Appropriation

Ottawa, Mar. 21.

A resolution preparing the way for the introduction of a £325,000,000 War Appropriations Bill has been approved in the Canadian House of Commons. The bill is to cover war costs for the year commencing April 1.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Plymouth Has Bad Raid

Thousands of Bombs Dropped on Residential And Business Quarters, Hundreds Homeless

Plymouth, Mar. 21. GERMAN planes last night and early this morning poured perhaps 10,000 incendiary bombs and hundreds of high explosives on this already much bomb-scarred town, razing rows of partially ruined houses and shops and damaging new areas in the heaviest raid made on it since the war began.

Hundreds were left homeless as a result of the attack, which left the city pitted with huge craters and littered with tons of debris, as though devastated by an earthquake.

Homes, offices, shops, apartments and hotels were ruins after the furious attack that was carried out by waves of planes swooping on the city almost continuously from dusk until well after midnight. Many streets were torn up and others were blocked by debris of buildings.

Explosions shook the city and the rattle of anti-aircraft batteries set up a deafening din. Flames in many areas of the city resulted in a red glow reflected in the sky.

Heart-Rending Scenes

There were heart-rending scenes this morning as thousands of homeless picked their way over broken bricks, mortar, wood and glass blocking streets. Some were blood-stained bandages and hundreds had their clothes torn. Many were wrapped merely in sheets which they must have hastily clutched in their rush to safety. Others dragged along a few belongings hurriedly thrown into dust covered suitcases.

Rescue squads sought among tons of debris for possible victims trapped among the masonry. Early this morning the rescue and demolishing crews were still hard at work.

There were tragic sights throughout the city as many sought friends, relatives and families after becoming separated last night when they rushed to different air raid shelters.

Hotel Guests Escape

Two large hotels were demolished, but fortunately their occupants were marshalled to safety in time and there was not a single casualty suffered there. Three department stores, six public houses and three churches were wrecked in the savage raid.

The first wave of raiders arrived soon after dusk and dropped flares. In their usual tactics, scores of Nazi craft flew over the city in relays and there was a rain of incendiary bombs. Flaming bombs rained down on the city and released hundreds of high explosives that shook the city and crumbled buildings by the score. The planes continued to attack the city without slackening their furious intensity for some six hours. After midnight the attacks started to fall off and then the raid came to a halt.

The raiders, according to the official joint communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries, started a number of fires, mainly among business premises in a "fire" attack.

Some of the first reached serious proportions "but all were being brought under control in the early hours of this morning. Some damage was done in a number of parts of the town, but reports so far received do not indicate that the casualties will be heavy," the communiqué said.

London Damage

Rescue squads last night continued digging for bodies buried in ruins

Cologne Industrial Quarters Badly Damaged

London, Mar. 21.

R.A.F. bombers scored hits with heavy bombs and incendiary missiles on factories in the Cologne area on Wednesday night, the Air Ministry revealed in a communiqué yesterday.

The communiqué described a "fierce attack" on Cologne. "Communications and industrial quarters on the east bank of the Rhine were the main targets," the communiqué said.

"The weather was good and the results were clearly observable," said the communiqué. "Several factories were hit. One large building was seen to disintegrate under the impact of heavy bombs. Many fires broke out."

The communiqué said oil storage tanks at Rotterdam and three German occupied aerodromes in the Low Countries also were attacked the same night. No R.A.F. planes were missing after the attacks, it was said.—United Press.

Lorient Attacked

London, Mar. 21.

Coastal command aircraft on Wednesday night attacked the submarine base at Lorient, states an Air Ministry communiqué. Many heavy bombs were seen to burst on the docks and one large fire was started. No aircraft are missing from these operations. One fighter is missing from a patrol yesterday.

How a British heavy bomber on the way to raid Cologne on Wednesday night disposed of a Messerschmitt fighter is told by the Air Ministry news service. The Messerschmitt came in three times to attack the bomber, whose fire hit the fighter and probably destroyed it. After this encounter the bomber went on to attack Cologne.—Reuter.

left by the worst German air raid of 1941 on London.

German planes in waves—a score of planes to each wave—bombed London. The planes passed through the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage yet thrown up around London. High explosive and incendiary bombs set such a huge fire to one London district that the glare lit up an area of 30 square miles.

Air raid alarms sounded yesterday at 3 p.m. and the all clear came at 4.20 p.m. but no incidents were reported and rescue squads, aided by hundreds of volunteers, did not have to interrupt their task of searching for dead and injured.—United Press.

Four Italian Ships Sunk

Two "Heavily Loaded" Transports Declared Among Vessels Sent Down in Mediterranean

London, Mar. 21. THE Admiralty yesterday announced three British submarines sank four and probably five Italian ships, including two heavily loaded transports, in the Mediterranean.

The British submarines "Unique," "Utmost," and "Triumph," sank the Italian vessels. The transports, of about 6,000 and 4,000 tons each, were believed to have been crowded with troops, said the Admiralty.

Explosions of the torpedoes as they struck the vessels were followed by violent explosions on the ships, the Admiralty said, and it was assumed that at least one transport was completely destroyed.

The "Utmost" sank the transports while the "Unique" attacked an Italian supply ship about 3,000 tons "and almost certainly sank it," while the "Triumph" sank "two deeply laden Italian supply ships, each of about 2,500 tons."

Naval circles said the Italian losses mean that Italy has lost over 700,000 tons of shipping by British action alone since entering the war.

The losses amount to one-fifth of Italy's original merchant navy, it was said.—United Press.

Italian Warship Sunk

Cairo, Mar. 20.

An Italian cruiser or a large destroyer was among the ships sunk or damaged in a series of attacks which the fleet air arm made against enemy shipping in Valona and Durazzo last Saturday and Monday nights, states a communiqué. Six or seven hits were obtained with torpedoes. The statement adds that the attacks were extremely successful and caused severe damage.—Reuter.

British Make Steady Drive on Keren

Cairo, Mar. 21. British forces are continuing a steady advance in the Keren area of Eritrea despite heavy Italian counter-attacks, an official communiqué said yesterday.

"Despite heavy enemy counter-attacks, our forces are steadily making headway toward Keren," the communiqué said. "Yesterday Italian casualties were particularly heavy. Six guns and over 200 prisoners, including 13 Italian officers were captured at Berbera," the communiqué also said.

Intense R.A.F. activity continued in Eritrea, especially in the Keren-Asmara area, an R.A.F. communiqué also revealed.

"Enemy positions in the hills around Keren have been bombed and machine-gunned repeatedly," said the communiqué.

"The enemy motor transport road between Keren and Asmara was attacked," the communiqué also said.

Fiat Works Hit

The communiqué described a heavy raid on Asmara and said bombs were dropped on the telegraph office and the Fiat works, while another bomber formation bombed the railway station.

"At Dessie" the communiqué said, "the aerodrome was heavily attacked and severely damaged."

R.A.F. planes also bombed the harbour of Tripoli and caused large fires and explosions at Tarnet and an aerodrome in Tripolitania, said the communiqué.

The advance from Italian Somaliland also continued, said a report from Nairobi.

"Our patrols now have contacted the enemy in the difficult mountainous country surrounding Marda pass eight miles west of Jijiga," the communiqué said. "The occupation of Jijiga was carried out and some prisoners were taken."—United Press.

Further Advance

Nairobi, Mar. 21. It is officially announced that the British have occupied Hargeisa, on the British Somaliland Abyssinia border.—Reuter.

Javello Captured

Nairobi, Mar. 20. Javello, in South-West Abyssinia, has been captured by British troops, a communiqué published by the Middle East High Command announced today.

"In the Neghelli sector," the communiqué added, "operations are progressing favourably. British troops contacted the enemy in the mountainous region eight miles West of Jijiga. The capture of this latter town did not prove difficult. A few prisoners were taken as our troops entered the town. Through the capture of Jijiga, new roads have been opened to our troops towards Berbera in the East and Dire-dawa in the West. The Djibuti-Addis Ababa railroad is crossed by the road leading to Dire-dawa."—Havas Telemondial.

Megelli Threatened

London, Mar. 21. Considerable Italian forces in the neighbourhood of Megelli, in Southern Abyssinia, are threatened by the British forces who are gradually closing in on them from Yavello on the West, and Dolo in the East, state authoritative military quarter in London.

In northern Somaliland, British patrols, it is stated, are now extending their action east of the Farfar river. There are considerable numbers of yet unoccupied and there is evidence of revolt among that part of Somaliland known as the Sultanate of Mijjarten. It would appear that the Italians there are no longer in control of the situation.—Reuter.

200 Captured at Berbera

Cairo, Mar. 21. Six guns and over 200 prisoners including 12 Italian officers were captured at Berbera. This is announced in a General Headquarters communiqué which says in other areas of Southern Abyssinia the British forward movement continues satisfactorily.

In Eritrea despite heavy Italian counter-attacks the British forces are steadily making headway towards Keren. During Wednesday's fighting Italian casualties were particularly heavy.

The Italians at Keren are putting up a desperate resistance, though reports reaching Cairo indicate they lack adequate air support.

The position of British troops in this area continues to develop favourably, the Military Spokesman here stated last night.

In Abyssinia, patriot troops are maintaining their pressure on Debra Markos, which is half surrounded, while the Imperial troops who captured Jijiga are now in contact with the enemy half way to Harar.—Reuter.

The European War, March 22.

Aerial Attack on Keren

Fighting Rages Without Remission for Over Two Days in Desert Heat

London, Mar. 22. A TERRIFIC aerial attack on Keren reported in the latest Middle East R.A.F. communiqué is only one phase of the relentless onslaught by British and Imperial troops on this Italian stronghold.

According to reports from correspondents on the scene, hard fighting without remission in fierce heat has now lasted two and a half days. The Italians are frequently counter-attacking against positions captured by the British last week-end. Every arm of offence and defence has been used on both sides—heavy artillery actions, heavy bombing with strong British air formations, and infantry fighting with grenades and bayonets.

The Battle for Keren continues under a blistering sun with attacks and counter-attacks. The Italians are helped by the mountainous nature of the country, and are putting up the most stubborn resistance yet encountered by the British forces in Africa. The Italian positions are being heavily and consistently bombed by the R.A.F.

Further south, the troops which drove north from Mogadiscio to Jijiga and occupied Hargeisa in British Somaliland are now taking steps to join up with the forces coming southward from Berbera. When these two columns meet it will be possible for the troops in the Jijiga area to be supplied from Berbera instead of from Mogadiscio, which is four times the distance.

Germans Hoaxed By R.A.F. Bomber

London, Mar. 21.

How an R.A.F. bomber hoaxed German planes, flew home with them, then bombed the German air field, was related yesterday by the Air Ministry.

The bomber was operating over German-occupied territory, said the Air Ministry, and joined a formation of German bombers returning from Britain.

The pilot received a landing signal from the German aerodrome and flew down as though to land. A member of his crew signalled with a flash lamp, "Heil Hitler," and the bomber dropped a stick of bombs across the aerodrome, after which the plane zoomed up and away to England.—United Press.

away. What is more, the Italians in north-eastern somaliland will be cut off from the rest of Africa. The Italians employed trench mortars, two of which with officers and crews have been captured. Scottish troops are fighting "like wild cats." The Scots pressed forward from a fort strongly held by the British toward Keren and met one of the fiercest counter-attacks of Alpine troops they beat back in a hand-to-hand engagement. A Highland regiment pressed up a slope to within two miles of the east fort road outside Keren. On the right flank Italian troops took both sides of the fort road.

Transport and supply arrangements are working well and mule trains apparently have solved the problem of perpetual motion. Water supplies are being maintained. Prisoners are continually being brought into British Headquarters.

According to a communiqué issued by British headquarters at Cairo, Italian forces at Keren, Eritrea, again attempted a counterattack, but they were unsuccessful and suffered serious casualties. They also left a number of casualties in British hands.

Operations at Keren, it adds, continue to develop slowly but satisfactorily.

The communiqué also records that in central and southern Abyssinia British forces are maintaining pressure on the retreating Italians in all areas.—Reuter.

Giarabub Captured

Cairo, Mar. 22. The capture of Giarabub, about 150 miles south of Tobruk and some 40 miles inside Libya across the Egyptian frontier, was announced late last night by British General Headquarters.

The Italian garrison commander and about 900 prisoners were taken. With the capture of Giarabub, a relatively important pocket of resistance in Libya has been cleared.

While important operations were continuing in Cyrenaica, states the communiqué, "it was decided not to attack Giarabub, but to leave it under observation only by light reconnaissance troops. Within the last few days an opportunity arose finally to clear the situation. A detachment

of British and Australian troops, was detailed for the task.

"After a short operation starting yesterday, the Italian garrison of Giarabub capitulated in the afternoon. The Italian garrison commander and about 800 prisoners were taken."

"During the siege, special care was taken by the Imperial troops to avoid damaging a relic sacred to the Senussi sect, whose founder is buried there.—Reuter.

Somalis Said Revolting

London, Mar. 22. Military circles here yesterday said that Somali natives in northern Somaliland were in open revolt against the Italians, while in southern Abyssinia the British were "gradually closing in on a considerable group of Italian troops."—United Press.

Abyssinia Quiet

There is little news of the operation in Abyssinia, beyond the official statement that pressure is being maintained in the central and southern parts of the country, and that the Italian forces are withdrawing in all areas.

Reports from Nairobi state that heavy attacks were made by the South African air force on Harar and Dire-dawa. At Harar, dive-bombers scored direct hits on barracks and the wireless station, while at Dire-dawa the aerodrome and the railway station were bombed, of two Italian fighters which attacked the British bombers. One is believed to have been shot down.

Sir, John-Dill Speaks

In Cairo yesterday, General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, addressed the men of General Sir Archibald Wavell's army.

He told them how he had watched the armies of the Middle East in the days when they were weak and when times were anxious, he had watched them grow in strength with forces gathered from the British isles, from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and East and West Africa. He had watched the units of free Frenchmen come and fight at their side, and to their great leader, General Sir Archibald, Wavell, he said: "You have brought new courage to the Empire when it was most needed, and by your exploits you have made history."

General Dill went on to say that the victory did not belong to the army alone, but to the three great fighting forces, whose commanders had given to the world a striking example of cooperation that would live in history.

General Dill gave the men news of home, and said that all was well at home. Hitler had thought that he would bomb the heart out of them, but the result of the bombing had been far different. Hitler had kindled a flame of resistance which blazes not only in England and throughout the empire, but where ever men and women wish to be free, and one day that flame will devour him and all he stands for.—Reuter.

Damage to German Liner Shown

London, Mar. 21. Photographic proof of serious damage to the giant German liner Bremen is contained in official R.A.F. pictures released today.

The photographs, which were taken by an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane, show the Bremen burning in Bremerhaven docks.

The bow and stern are smoking and the midships section is burnt out. Many small craft which apparently were being used by the fire-fighting crews are shown alongside.

The Germans have stated that the cause of the fire was "unknown" but it is significant that the Bremerhaven docks were attacked last Thursday night as an alternative target to British bombers. The photographs also reveal that the Bremen's sister-ship the Europa, was in the Bremerhaven docks at the time the pictures were taken.—Reuter.

Plymouth Again Bombed By Nazis

Plymouth, Mar. 22.

The German air force again last night dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on this town, which was attempting to dig out from an unprecedented raid on Thursday night.

Last night's raid, which was continuing this morning, was the worst yet. More raiders were participating. They came in swarms for hours. Business buildings as well as houses were wrecked over wide areas of the town. Damage was terrific and there was no way of estimating casualties immediately.—United Press.

Lorient Attacked Again

London, Mar. 22.

For the third night in succession, Germany's Atlantic port at Lorient on the west coast of France was attacked by R.A.F. bombers last night, it is stated. This was the 49th raid on Lorient since the Armistice.

It is understood that some of Britain's latest types of super-bombers were among the aircraft which participated in the raid, which was on an intensive scale. Heavy bombs were dropped, and although full reports are not yet available, the raid is believed to have been successful.

The attack lasted several hours. Although it was cloudy, many bombs were aimed through gaps in the clouds and were seen to burst in various parts of the harbour, on the west dock west of it, and of the west bank of the river, where two violent explosions were observed.

Other aircraft of the same command attacked docks at Ostend from these operations two of our aircraft are missing. In the course of operations, aircraft of the bomber command bombed warships off the Belgian coast. Other aircraft also attacked enemy warships and supply vessels off the Frisian islands and in the Heligoland light.

Aircraft of the coastal command were also engaged in the usual operations against the enemy. In the course of these operations supply ships were attacked off the Norwegian coast. A jetty at Egersund was bombed and coastal motor boats and an aerodrome building in Norway were machine-gunned.—Reuter.

Mr. Menzies Safe

London, Mar. 22.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, continuing his tour of the provinces, arrived at Plymouth from Bristol shortly after last night's attack began and spent the night at the home of Lady Astor. It was learned this morning that he was safe.

The raid lasted some hours, and business premises suffered heavily. One eye-witness said that some explosives were of a particularly heavy calibre. A hotel was burned out, and a short distance away shops became "a blazing inferno."

A member of the voluntary mobile police said that the raid was "a terrifying ordeal," but that everyone worked splendidly, and the fires were speedily under control. A number of firemen and policemen were injured.

Among the well-known buildings damaged in the raid on British ports were the Liverpool University and Stadium, and Kelvin Hall, Glasgow.—Reuter.

Italians Suffer More Losses in Albania

Athens, Mar. 22.

Yesterday was yet another bad day for the Italians in Albania as Greek artillery pounded the enemy positions and caused further losses of men and materials.

Petrol and ammunition dumps suffered severely, the Greek spokesman stated today, and captured prisoners provided further confirmation of the overwhelming losses sustained by the Italians during last week's abortive offensive.

Dill Congratulates Papagos

General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and General Sir Archibald Wavell have sent a message to General Papagos, the Greek Commander-in-Chief, congratulating him on the successful repulse of the new Italian counter-offensive. General Papagos in his reply mentions the recent parallel successes of the Imperial forces in Africa.—Reuter.

Greek Islands Raided

Athens, Mar. 22.

Names famous in classical history appeared again in a war communique today as the Greek high command announced that Italian planes conducted raids over the islands of Chios and Mytilene—the ancient Lesbos.

Victims were few and material damage is insignificant the Greek communique declared.—Havas Telemondial.



King Inspects Men of Merchant Navy

To the men shown in this picture falls the duty of bringing to Britain those essential supplies she needs to maintain her war effort. Recently the King paid a surprise visit to an unnamed port in England where he boarded merchant ships and inspected their crews. Not all of the men were Britons—those in the picture are Norwegians—for thousands of merchant sailors from countries that have been overrun by the Nazis have joined Britain in her fight to defeat Nazism.

Man Rescued Alive After Being Buried for 7 Days

London, Mar. 22.

What is believed to be a record in medical history was the miraculous rescue yesterday of a man from the debris of a tenement building seven and a half days after last week's fierce German air raid on Clydeside.

The man was Donald Clark, 32-year-old Clydeside policeman, but he died last night a few hours after his removal to hospital.

All hope had been abandoned of saving a number of people buried deep in wreckage, but after many tons of debris were cleared up a

Fascist Leader Falls in Albania

Budapest, Mar. 22.

Sig. Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, has fallen in fighting in Albania, said a news despatch from Belgrade yesterday.

The despatch did not say whether Sig. Farinacci was killed or only wounded.—United Press.

man's voice was heard. Frantic, unceasing efforts opened an aperture and enabled a woman doctor to crawl in to give Clark an injection.

The policeman, to the doctor's astonishment, opened his eyes and vowed he was "not so bad," but the man later died in hospital.

Doctor Surprised

A London doctor, interviewed by Reuter, said it was extraordinary to find any one alive after being buried in such circumstances for over seven days without water. Four or five days was considered almost a limit for a person to live without liquid food.

Another man, John Cormack, was found in the wreckage alive. The first thing he asked for was a cup of tea. Then he told his rescuers that a girl was lying not far from him and believed to be still alive. He also spoke of other people entombed further back in the wreckage.

Nazis Launch Attack

Up till the early hours of this morning there was no sign of German air raiders over the London area, but a visit was paid by the Luftwaffe to a south-west coast town, which received showers of incendiary bombs followed by high-explosives despite an intense anti-aircraft barrage, which kept the raiders at a great height.

German airmen attempted little over Britain during daylight yesterday. Bombs at two places on the Norfolk coast, a few on the Kent coast together, with a machine-gun attack on a south-east coast town, were the extent of their activities.

It is officially stated that little damage was done, and nobody was seriously injured.—Reuter.

The European War, March 23.

R.A.F. Blasts Nazi Targets

Ruhr, Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Kiel, Lorient, Get Their Bit

London, Mar. 23.

THE R.A.F. replied to the German air offensive against British ports and London with heavy raids during the week on vital bases of supreme importance to Herr Hitler in his correlated sea campaign against British shipping.

Several towns in the heavily industrialized Ruhr district were attacked. Operations were restricted on some nights owing to bad weather. Docks at Emden and Wilhelmshaven were raided twice, big fires were caused to dockyards and the industrial centre at Kiel, buildings were gutted and explosions caused among the ship-building yards and industrial centre of Bremen.

The submarine base at Lorient in occupied France was raided twice and several attacks were made on shipping off the enemy coast-line. Other objectives included synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen which were set well alight by large fires, the industrial area of Dusseldorf which was raided twice, and railways, goods yards, factories and oil storage plants at Cologne.

Nazis Must Face New Perils

London, Mar. 23.

Britain today has more bomber and fighter aeroplanes than she ever had before, it was announced by Lord Beaverbrook, the minister for aircraft production, in a broadcast today.

A tally of British reserves of aircraft made last Wednesday, he said, showed that the number of planes, ready for immediate operation constituted a record surpassing anything before, or anything in the history of British aviation.

This accumulation of aircraft in storage applies to fighters and bombers alike. Both types have reached the highest total in British history, Lord Beaverbrook continued. As for new production Britain had a record in February both in bomber and fighter planes.

Turning to aircraft research, Lord Beaverbrook announced that during the last nine months more development work had been done than ever before, and six new types of aeroplane had been brought into operation, the Beau Fighter, the Fulmar, the Whirlwind, the Stirling, the Halifax and the Manchester. Whilst the Hurricane and Spitfire standards had been lifted up and up until these aeroplanes were now being made "high, wide and handsome."

"There are at this moment two new types of aircraft passing from the development stage to that of production. Behind those two new aircraft types in development there are several other new types. They will be in production one day and that, perhaps, an early day," the Minister added.

Referring to the work of Royal Air Force fighter pilots, Lord Beaverbrook added: "Just as they watched over us in the daytime when the Germans made a great attempt at invasion last September, now they watch over us all through the night."—Reuter.

High Power Engine

One of the new aeroplane engines to which Lord Beaverbrook referred in his broadcast is the "Sabre," which

Keren May Decide Eritrea's Fate

Khartoum, Mar. 23.

With artillery and the R.A.F. keeping up continuous shelling and bombing of Italian positions in and around Keren, the battle for this important stronghold is progressing satisfactorily. Its result may well decide the fate of Eritrea.

Faced with strong natural defences and in terrific heat, British forces are holding positions gained, repelling many counter-attacks with heavy enemy casualties, and maintaining relentless pressure at all points.

Jigjiga, whose capture was previously announced, though a small town and isolated on a treeless grassy plain swept by wind and dust storms, is an important point on the way from Berbera to the ancient walled city of Harrar. It was the scene of strong resistance by the Abyssinians during the Italo-Ethiopian war in 1936.

A communique issued in Cairo states that the R.A.F. bombed a railway in the Keren area yesterday. Further south planes made attacks on Assab where supply depots were the principal objectives. The railway between Addis Ababa and Direddawa was attacked with considerable success. Many bombs were dropped on the station at Direddawa while three trains travelling to Direddawa were effectively machine-gunned. Motor transport also was attacked. In the Biyo Kaboba area a fuel dump was machine-gunned and set on fire.

Referring to activities of the South African Air Force, the communique adds that several fires were started among stores and buildings when a military camp at Gondar was raided.

Motor transport on the road between Misurata and Sirte in Tripolitania was bombed and machine-gunned. From all these operations the aircraft returned safely.

A communique issued in Nairobi states that the South African Air Force carried out heavy dive-bombing and machine-gunning attacks on military objectives at Harar and Direddawa. A direct hit was registered on barracks at Harar and a wireless station was bombed. There were direct hits on hangars at an aerodrome where two Savoia planes were machine-gunned. British fighters engaged two Fiat fighters and it is believed one of the Fiats was shot down.—Reuter.

Jarabub Capture Admitted

Rome, Mar. 23.

Italy yesterday officially confirmed that British forces had captured Jarabub, important oasis town on the Libyan desert near the Egyptian border.

The British announced Friday that the fortified town had been captured. "Our small garrison, after four months of defence, was overwhelmed by the enemy's numerical superiority and mechanized equipment," the Italian announcement said.—United Press.

R.A.F. on Offensive

Nairobi, Mar. 23.

Military objectives in the cities of Harar and Direddawa in Abyssinia were heavily bombed and machine-gunned by the Royal Air Force on Friday, said an official communique issued here yesterday.

"At Harar direct hits were registered on Italian Barracks and a wireless station," said the communique.

"During the attack on Direddawa railway stations were bombed and direct hits were registered on hangars at the aerodrome. Two Italian planes were machine-gunned. Other planes bombed two trains which were at the Urso station a few miles west of Direddawa. A direct hit was scored on the rear end of one of the trains and many bombs fell on the railroad tracks."

"Transport communications near Harar and Direddawa were machine-gunned and effectively attacked despite heavy anti-aircraft fire."

All of the planes returned safely to their bases, said the communique.—United Press.

Italian Claim

Outside Keren, by Courier to

Khartoum, Mar. 20.

Italians have re-occupied Brigadier's peak and another hill during five terrific counter-attacks since the British offensive was launched in this sector.

Italian planes have been flown here from Ethiopia in an effort to make this the bastion of the Italian African Empire, and finally stem the British advance in Eritrea.—United Press.

Lord Somers Chief Scout Of British Empire

London, Mar. 20.

Lord Somers, who recently succeeded the late Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell as Chief Scout for Great Britain, has now been appointed Chief Scout for the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, March 24.

British Bombers Raid Berlin

Severe Attacks Made on French Coast Bases; Flashes Seen From South East England

BERLIN was raided again last night for the 38th time since the outbreak of war. Official quarters here describe the raid as "substantial, but not particularly heavy. The R.A.F. also made a short attack on the invasion ports during the night, including targets in the Calais area. The explosion of heavy bombs was heard from the south-east English coast, and the flashes could be seen despite the heavy mist over the French coast.

The attack on Berlin was admitted by the Berlin radio announcer, who stated that "a number of bombers took part, but that only a few succeeded in reaching the centre of the city, where they dropped high-explosive bombs from a great height."

"Here, as well as on the outskirts of Berlin, only residential buildings were hit, and slight damage done. A number of attic fires were quickly extinguished, but several civilians were killed and wounded." The announcer added that other British aircraft penetrated into northern Germany.

The naval base at Kiel and Germany's principal railway junction and distribution centre at Hanover were again also targets of the Royal Air Force last night, it is learned in London.

Several heavy explosions in Hanover were observed from the distance by other bombers taking part in the raid on Berlin.

A German broadcast to the United States, however, declared that the British bombers only got as far as the outskirts of Berlin. The announcer contradicted his own report by adding that incendiary bombs were dropped on the diplomatic quarter of Berlin.

It is pointed out that the Berlin diplomatic quarter is in the centre of the city, near the Wilhelmstrasse, where most of the German offices are housed.—Reuter.

British Raid Brittany

Coastal Command aircraft paid a visit to the French coast yesterday morning, destroyed a block of German barracks at the port of Quiberon, a submarine base in Brest, and scored a direct hit on the enemy's main base on the coast.

One pilot said that French fishermen in their boats and mending their nets on the shore, as well as other Bretons who waved cheerfully when they saw the British markings on the aeroplanes.—Reuter.

Churchgoers Watch Battle

Before a large crowd of people coming from church, British fighters yesterday engaged a German bomber in the south of England and shot it down.

This was one of two German bombers destroyed over Britain yesterday, which witnessed only slight enemy air activity.

The second Nazi plane was brought down while attempting to bomb a ship at anchor in the north of Scotland. It had its tail shot off by anti-aircraft guns in the air. A U-boat, a number of German planes approached south-west England yesterday morning, but were driven off by heavy gunfire.

During the day, according to an Air Ministry communique, single aircraft are reported to have dropped bombs near the Channel coast and at a point in northern Scotland. Little damage and few casualties were caused.—Reuter.

Plymouth Recovering

Plymouth, Mar. 24. The historic kinship between the British navy and the citizens of Plymouth was manifested here yesterday when the Navy opened its own stores to supply hungry townfolk with emergency rations.

Large numbers of persons made homeless by two nights of unprecedented German air raids, were fed.

Unwilling to be outdone by the Navy, the army also pitched in and provided a number of large cook stoves and set up open air kitchens.

Meanwhile, sailors and soldiers joined in rescue work which has proceeded unceasingly since the city was first attacked. Workers continued to uncover dead and injured persons buried in ruins of wrecked buildings.

Unsafe buildings were being destroyed and in the process valuables were piled in streets for removal later.

Young Children Killed

A number of children under 10 years old were killed when a bomb destroyed a small hospital.

Evacuation of numerous civilians by trains to the surrounding countryside also was proceeding.

Mobile canteen units were giving excellent service. The Y.M.C.A. unit

Matsuoka Has Meeting With Molotov

Moscow, Mar. 24. Highlighting a busy stop-over in the Soviet capital, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, this afternoon met the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, at the Kremlin.

Mr. Matsuoka, who arrived here yesterday afternoon and who spent the night in the official Soviet guest house, proceeded to the Japanese Embassy at 10 o'clock this morning and was introduced to the staff of the Embassy by the Ambassador, Lieut.-Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatakawa.

After conferring with Mr. Tatakawa until noon, the Japanese Foreign Minister received calls from the German Ambassador, Count Werner von Schulenburg, and the Italian Ambassador, Sig. Augusto Rosso. Immediately after the call made by Sig. Rosso, the Japanese Foreign Minister received the Ministers of Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

After attending Count von der Schulenburg's luncheon at 2 o'clock, Mr. Matsuoka proceeded to the Kremlin to meet the Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov. Mr. Matsuoka was reported to have expressed thanks over the special facilities extended to his mission by the Soviet government.

Mr. Matsuoka will leave for Berlin at 11 o'clock tonight from the Belorussia Station. He declared that he was desirous of paying his respects to Mr. Josef Stalin, if a meeting could be arranged. He added that he was "deeply appreciative" of the attention given him during his journey.—Domet.

Sees British Envoy

Tokyo, Mar. 24. The official calls in Moscow of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, included a call on Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Later Mr. Matsuoka called on the Ambassador of the French Vichy Government, according to a semi-official Japanese report.—Reuter.

War or Peace

Moscow, Mar. 24. War or peace may be decided by the trip to Rome and Berlin of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, he said here yesterday.

Arriving at the station here from Tokyo, Mr. Matsuoka was greeted by diplomats and correspondents and announced he was going to Rome and Berlin to meet the Axis leaders because "the question of war or peace may depend on my personal acquaintance" with the Axis leaders.

"The Tripartite Pact," Mr. Matsuoka said, "is the greatest international instrument and the pivot of Japanese foreign policy. I wish to reiterate and emphasize this."

"I owe my country a visit enabling me to meet the Axis leaders because personal friendship or enmity may have the greatest influence on human history," Mr. Matsuoka said.—United Press.

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Belgrade Opposition to Axis

Demonstrations Reported to Have Taken Place Outside Nazi Legation; Propaganda Refuted

Belgrade, Mar. 23.

OPPPOSITION to the signing of a pact with the Axis appears to be hardening here as is also the mood of the whole country. Minor anti-Axis demonstrations are reported to have taken place outside the German Legation yesterday, but they did not assume serious proportions.

The greatest diplomatic activity continued yesterday in the capital. Among those visiting the Foreign Minister was the Greek Minister.

Reports that the British and American Ministers here visited the Yugoslav Premier on Friday night, are stated to be entirely untrue and are attributed to Axis propaganda.

A wave of popular indignation against what are regarded as Germany's "capitulation" terms is delaying formation of a Cabinet which would be able to make a momentous decision. Despite individual audiences and discussions yesterday morning, a solution of the crisis seemed no nearer early in the afternoon.

Ministries Vacant

Prince Paul, the Regent, has still not replaced the three Ministers who handed in their resignations on Friday. Patriarch Gavrillo, head of the Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia, and Professor Jovanovich, who has probably the greatest intellectual influence in the country, are both reported to have assured the Regent of the disastrous consequences of acceptance of the German terms. It would mean, they declared, that Yugoslavia is no longer a neutral area.

Three Yugoslav General Staff officers, it is reported from the frontier, have entered Greece, "leaving their swords" in Yugoslavia. With the swords was a statement that they "want to fight immediately and without any of the procrastination which is taking place in Yugoslavia."

It is also reported that four Yugoslav pilots have flown in three planes to Greece to put their machines at the disposal of the Allied forces.—Reuter.

Empire United In Prayer

London, Mar. 24.

Yesterday was observed as a day of prayer in Empire countries in accordance with the request of the King.

Messages state that special services were held in almost every town and village throughout South Africa, while in India prayers in Moslem mosques and Hindu temples joined those in churches.

In Britain

All over Britain people knelt to dedicate themselves anew to the crusade against tyranny yesterday, which was observed by the wish of the King as a national day of prayer.

The King himself, with the Queen and the Princesses, attended one service with local residents. There were 1,500 people in the crypt under St. Paul's Cathedral, and thousands of Catholics filed into Westminster Cathedral as a Mass was said every half hour throughout the morning.

Millions gathered in churches, chapels, synagogues and Salvation Army citadels. Often they raised their heads in prayer to see the scars inflicted by bomb and fire.

Bomber Downed

In the middle of a service in the north of Scotland, nearby guns crashed out and brought down a German bomber. The service was continued amid din, and none of the congregation left.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, broadcasting last evening, said: "Have we not reason to feel exalted by the thought that it has been given to us of this generation to maintain the greatest cause ever entrusted to this nation? Think of the millions in countries now enslaved by the enemy who are longing for the victory of our arms to bring them deliverance. Think of the unbroken unity of will and purpose which binds the whole of the British nation together, and of the cheering successes already won."

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Primate, also made a broadcast, in which he said: "In this deadly conflict we are pitted against the powers of darkness, which have unleashed a diabolical campaign against God—against not only the revealed religion of Christ but against natural religion, in which the reason of man may find justice, truth and brotherhood. For or against God—that is now the supreme issue of this conflict."—Reuter.

British Capture Important City

Cairo, Mar. 24.

The British ring round Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia, has been further tightened with the capture of Neghelli, strategic town in southern Abyssinia.

The importance of Neghelli lies in the fact that it dominates cross-roads leading north, east and west. Imperial forces are now in a position to strike due north in the direction of Addis Ababa, about 275 miles away.

The country is low-lying, and a track running through valleys would enable British forces to make fairly unimpeded progress, according to a military expert.

The fall of Neghelli is a particularly bitter blow to Marshal Graziani, who was given the title of Marquis of Neghelli in recognition of his rapid advance when Italy invaded Abyssinia.

In announcing the occupation of Neghelli, a British communique adds that operations in all other areas of Abyssinia continue to develop to the advantage of the British.

Fighting at Keren

In the Keren area, it states, fighting continues, and on Saturday British troops registered a number of local successes.

Intensive patrol activity plays a large part in British step methods round Keren. When a British patrol encountered an enemy force in the neighbourhood of one fort, they summoned artillery support. British guns promptly opened fire, aided by which a British party inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took 130 prisoners, all without loss to themselves.

An example of the courage and endurance of Imperial troops is furnished by two Indian machine-gunners, who were lost on a mountain peak but when found by a British patrol 48 hours later were still manning the gun post.

The communique concludes that there is nothing to report in Libya.

Intense aerial activity in Italian East Africa in support of land forces is reported in a Royal Air Force communique.

R.A.F. fighters repeatedly attacked enemy positions in the Keren area. The railway station at Asmara was heavily attacked on Saturday, and during the raid British fighters engaged a number of Fiat fighters and shot down two in flames.

Three other Fiat fighters are said to have been destroyed in the same area on the previous day by the same squadron.

In the Gondar area, the communique continues, fires were started among buildings following an attack by R.A.F. bombers on barracks and warehouses.

South African aircraft attacked trains on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, destroying at least one train, which was burned out after receiving direct hits from a salvo of bombs.

R.A.F. bombers also machine-gunned a train at Addis Ababa, and bombed and machine-gunned a large concentration of enemy motor transport on the road between Urso and Awash, and enemy positions in the Marda pass.—Reuter.

Raids on Malta

Malta, Mar. 24.

At least three enemy bombers were destroyed and others damaged in raids on Malta during the week-end. Two enemy losses have been officially confirmed.

A large formation of enemy bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Malta on Saturday, but were chased out to sea by British fighters. One British fighter was shot down by a Messerschmitt, which in turn was destroyed by another British aircraft.—Reuter.

Britain Has Respite Over Sunday

London, Mar. 24.

Britain had a respite from German air raiders Sunday after the terrific blitzes on Plymouth Thursday and Friday.

An Air Ministry communique said the only activity yesterday over Britain was a raider which dropped some bombs near the east coast but did little damage. Anti-aircraft fire shot down the plane, the communique said.

No R.A.F. activity was reported on the continent, apparently because of weather conditions.—United Press.

Miscellaneous

Big German Liner
Said Still Ablaze

Berlin, Mar. 18.

The German liner Bremen, fourth largest in the world, was still blazing last night and the fire was of "considerable magnitude," it was announced officially.

The fire, of undisclosed origin, broke out on the liner on Sunday and hundreds of fire fighters have been combatting it since.

Location of the 51,731 ton liner, whether tied up or at sea, was not revealed.

The Bremen, a day before outbreak of war between Britain and Germany, in September, 1939, made a thrilling dash from New York and reached Murmansk, a Russian port, after eluding several British warships purposely sent to capture or sink it. After staying at Murmansk several months it reached Germany following a hazardous trip along the Norwegian coast.—United Press.

Fire in Port

Berlin, Mar. 17.

The German luxury liner Bremen, 51,731 tons, famous for its daring dash across the Atlantic during the early days of the war, suddenly caught fire yesterday at an undisclosed German port.

The official German news agency, while admitting that the Bremen had suffered "severe damage," claimed that the fire was extinguished yesterday after intensive work by fire brigades.—Reuter.

Extinguished

Berlin, Mar. 19.

A fire which raged for three days in the German luxury liner Bremen has been extinguished and the vessel was severely damaged, said D.N.B., official German news agency yesterday.—United Press.

Britain's Latest Hero
Only 16 Years

London, Mar. 22.

To the long list of Britain's air raid heroes has been added the name of John Thomas Cain—"Buster" to his friends—a "devil-may-care" young boy.

At 16 he becomes the youngest wearer of the George Medal, awarded for helping police officers to rescue people trapped under a blazing factory.

Buster, the youngest of a family of 13, assists his mother in the family costermonger business, which they started after their shop had been demolished by bombs. His father, after his shop was wrecked, took work with a demolition firm, but Buster was found to be under 18 and had to go back to sell fruit. His father was injured on demolition working work and is now in hospital.

Buster was playing snooker in a local working men's club when interviewed by Reuter. He told how they worked their way through the wreckage of a shelter under the factory and then picked their way through a cluster of electric wires into the ruins of the factory.

Buster also told how previously he crawled under a wrecked public house and saved nine lives, "but that time there was nobody to take note of it."—Reuter.

Export of U.S. Models
And Designs Banned

Washington, Mar. 18.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed an executive order restricting exportation of models, designs, specifications or materials or machines essential for national defence, thereby restricting exports of plans and specifications for machine-guns, planes, warships and other essential weapons.—United Press.

Japanese Legation
At Canberra

Canberra, Mar. 17.

The first Japanese Legation in Australia was officially opened here today in a ceremony, during which the Japanese national flag was hoisted over the newly-opened legation.

Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, however, will usually perform his duties at a branch office of the Legation in the Japanese Consulate in Melbourne, which will be established on Friday.—Domei.

Brazil Restricts Entry

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 20.

President Getulio D. Vargas today signed a decree restricting immigration into Brazil.

The decree does not affect citizens of American Republics and foreigners with sufficient financial means. Exception also will be made in the case of foreign technicians of proven ability.—Havas Telemondial.

OBITUARY

Mr. J. B. Affleck

London, Mar. 19.

Mr. John Barr Affleck, C.B.E., formerly British Consul-General at Tientsin, has died at the age of 62.

Born on October 26, 1878, Mr. Affleck had a long and distinguished career with the Consular Service, almost the whole of which was spent in China. He was appointed a student interpreter in 1902, and retired on a pension in 1938 after serving in various capacities all over China.

He served with the Chinese Labour Corps with the temporary commission of Captain during the Great War.

He was promoted to be one of H.M. Consuls in China in 1925, and was attached to the Consulates-General in Hankow and Shanghai.

In 1928 he became acting Consul-General in Tsinan, and in 1929 was made a C.B.E. After serving as officiating Consul and acting Consul-General at Tsingtao for three years, he was promoted to be one of H.M. Consulate-General at Tientsin from 1935 to 1938, and in 1935 he received the Silver Jubilee medal.—Reuter.

Sir Richard Holt

London, Mar. 23.

Sir Richard Durning Holt, one of the most prominent figures in British and industrial shipping, died at

Liverpool yesterday at the age of 72.

He was head of Alfred Holt & Co. (Blue Funnel Line), the Ocean Steamship Company, and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.

He had been Chairman of the Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. since 1932. He was a Labour member of Parliament for the Hexham Division of Northumberland from 1907 to 1918.—Reuter.

Mohamed Hyat Khan Noon

Lahore, Mar. 18.

Sir Mohamed Hyat Khan Noon, father of the Indian High Commissioner in London, died yesterday at the age of 65.

He was a member of the Council for London.—Havas Telemondial.

of State and formerly Commissioner of the Ambala and Lahore Divisions. He was extra Assistant Commissioner from 1901 to 1915, later served as extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Deputy Commissioner. He received the sword of honour for recruiting services.—Reuter.

Chilean Envoy to Britain

Santiago, Mar. 17.

President Pedro Aguirre Cerda has offered the post of Ambassador to Great Britain to Senor Manuel Bianchi, the Finance Minister, who has accepted the offer.

Senor Bianchi will leave shortly for London.—Havas Telemondial.

By J. NORMAN LYND



Students of Anatomy

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Missionary in Torpedoed Ship

Harrowing Story of Western Prince Sinking in Atlantic Told in Letter to Friends in Shanghai

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

WHEN the ss. Western Prince was torpedoed by a U-boat in the Atlantic while travelling from Canada to England she carried as a passenger Dr. Dorothy Galbraith, former London Missionary Society worker, who is well known to many Shanghai-landers. In a letter recently received here, extracts from which appear below, Dr. Galbraith describes her harrowing experiences as the ship was struck and sunk, the terrible plight of passengers and crew in open boats in a heavy sea and the heroism of British sailors by whom they were rescued after drifting for many hours. The gallant captain of the Western Prince, whose heroism was acclaimed by the world press, refused to leave the vessel and blew three farewell blasts on the ship's siren to the people in the heavily laden boats as she sank beneath the waves.

Dr. Galbraith came out to China in 1925, and has since done work in a number of places in China, including the Lester Chinese Hospital and the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai. During the severe fighting in Shanghai in the autumn of 1937, after evacuating from the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Dr. Galbraith worked as a surgeon in the Lester Chinese Hospital. In her letter Dr. Galbraith wrote:

"That night I had slept in more clothes than usual (I never completely undressed, but the cabin was terribly hot). I put my other things in order as usual and the little handbag with first aid things ready. I really did not believe we should be hit, or I would have made a few more preparations, but before going to sleep I did plan one or two more things for the next day.

"Women First"

"Two minutes to six, that is two or more hours before daylight, we were awakened by a blow on the ship followed by a shiver. Out of bed and dressing like lightning! The bells began to ring, then came the multiple short blasts meaning to take to the life boats. I got gaiters, shoes, coat and skirt, Chinese gown, coat and a life-air-waistcoat, hat, scarf and gloves, my little bag and lifebelt and pile of blankets. I helped my companion into her clothes and hurried on to the deck. It was not pitch dark for there had been a moon earlier in the night. I shall never forget the peace and quietness: not a sound except the orders 'women first,' is your boat ready?' 'Let her go,' etc. Our boat was the second on the port side, and we had an exciting time getting off for we couldn't get free, and bumped against the ship, and nearly got under the third as it was lowered, but we were off with a smashed rudder, and had to keep away as we were not so manageable as some of the others. Two stayed in the vicinity to pick up any who might get into the water, and they saw the U-boat come up about fifty yards from them, and the second shot was fired which blew our beloved boat to pieces. The captain true to the old tradition, would not leave, he blew the three blasts as she went down. There is a great truth in ancient chivalry, but common sense says it is waste. There was room in the boat, people said at the time, but one cannot judge another. He saved us because he thought of us and acted so promptly, and one would have liked to feel that he was saved also. The man who literally gave his life for our safety was the engineer who let down the last lifebelt and should have slid down the ropes or jumped and he missed and was carried away in the darkness. A honeymoon couple came up and then went back to fetch some things, and another person went back to the bar for some money and they were all lost.

"Though I do think regretfully of my possessions, for I had collected all the things saved from Shanghai, and of course have lost everything, with too grateful for my life and health to regret.

"Well we bumped about in the life boat, trying to bail for we were shipping so much water (most of us were sitting with our feet in water), and trying vainly to keep our nose to the waves so that they did not break over us so badly. In all my clothes I was frozen. What the people without stockings, and some who were only in bedroom slippers which they lost, and most of the men only with suits over pyjamas, felt I cannot think.

"Calculations reckoned that we should be rescued by a destroyer in about 12 hours, which meant dark again, and I think we all felt zero. Everyone was being seasick, and so they handed out some dry biscuits and suggested we tried them. Our officer, who had never been seasick before, made the observation off his own bat that he was not sick until he began to smoke, and every time

smokes were handed round I began again, though we none of us luckily had anything to be sick on, seeing that one could not move! One of the six lifeboats was a motor boat and had a wireless, which I gather sent out messages pretty frequently.

Rescued

"At about eleven or so there was a shout from a boat near us, we looked, and in the far distance was a faint streak of smoke. We were to be rescued, and it seemed almost too good to be true. The atmosphere rose considerably, and I don't think any of us will ever forget that moment for the Atlantic is a very big place, and it seemed a miracle almost beyond hope that we should be found. When we heard the story of the brave little ship with its big Scotch captain who disobeyed orders when he saw our flares and came for us, I know we all felt as if nothing we could ever do or say would be a sufficient reward. The glass was falling and the wind and waves rising, and he decided to take a pretty big risk. In about an hour we could see her and it took over two hours for us to reach her. The waves broke over us and it was so difficult for us to row. Our boat was almost the last to reach, and we were pulled up in a basket (as I was) or up a rope ladder. I was a little chagrined to be ordered into the basket, but I obeyed as quickly as possible, and heard afterwards that the motor boat had overturned and two drowned in the cabin and several crushed or drowned, so they were sent to risks. I was O. K. and set about helping those who were suffering from exposure, and gradually got dried. My Chinese coat was soaked to the shoulder blades, and everything inside as well, as the bailing was for a long time across my back, the waistcoat had saved me a little. We couldn't take our things off (except those who had been in the water, and so they dried on us—shoes as well. I didn't have off my shoes for 24 hours.

"The little ship had a total crew of 34, of whom more than half were coloured and fed separately. The galley had two cooking pots, a kettle, and one frying pan and about twelve implements. They got us a hot sweet drink as soon as possible, and then began the feeding of us with bacon and egg and bread and jam (the only bread we saw, for after that there was never time to make it again, and they concocted fine soups for at least one meal a day). This meal went on in shifts till after 11, and for the next four days the volunteer staff of cooks and waiters seemed to serve meals all day long. They were great sports and kept up a running comment of bluff and nonsense—"Three more caviare on toast," "Seven rare steaks," etc. With only two lavatories for 305, no water to wash, or rather nowhere to wash and no towel to dry on, life was one grand picnic. We washed hands occasionally, and I never did my face until I landed for I had nothing to dry it on. We had three babies in the party, and the available towels were needed for their toilet. The officers on the boat were the same, though a few safety razors were lent around the day before we landed. Next time I am shipwrecked I shall have a toothbrush!

Splendid Seamen

"We women were given the officers' rooms and lay two in the bunk, on the settee. I on the chest with my head in a basin, and two on the floor (usually two of the crew of our boat, who were doing duty also) in ours. My perch was a perilous one, and one night the little boat pitched so much that I had to wind the door curtain round my arm so that if I fell off to sleep and let go I should wake with the tug, before I fell on to the sleepers below. The men mostly sat up in the tiny lounge all night, and tried to get a bit of sleep by day, though some had very very



Shanghai Boy in Germany

Picture shows Anthony Peach, second from the right, who is a prisoner in Germany, with a group of his room-mates.

Not Alarmed Over Ship Losses

Not Afraid of Going Short of Some Things, So Long as Hitler is Overthrown, Letter States

Shanghai, Mar. 15.

"OUR greatest trouble at the moment is shipping losses, but like everything else we shall get over that in time. We may have to go short of a few things we normally call necessities, but that will not do us any harm."

This extract from a letter just received in Shanghai from Home typifies the spirit with the British people are facing the war. Writing of the letter was interrupted by an air raid, and the writer had to leave his epistle in order to go on duty as an air raid warden. He, like everyone else, is supremely confident of ultimate victory. Extracts from his letter follow:—

"We none of us feel excited about Christmas and the War will not help, but we will of course try and make some fun and decorate a Christmas tree for Valerie. She is such a sweet wee soul and I am thankful to say that the war has not affected her as yet, as she has grown up with the 'black out' and sirens and knows nothing else. I am writing this after she has gone to bed and waiting for the sirens or 9 p.m. when I go on duty with the A.R.P.

"We have had much quieter nights in these parts lately and hope it will remain so. About twelve of us are on duty every night and we have supper at our Centre and play darts, etc., until there is a job of work to do.

Bombs Too Near

"Aunt D—is living with us so that E—is not alone when I am on duty. We all sleep downstairs and have got used to it. Sometimes we can hear the bombs dropping and occasionally just too near. The doors rattle and the place vibrates but more often we just get the drone of the planes crossing over to bomb London. It is sometimes like incessant traffic on a busy road.

"One would be foolish to say that no damage has been done but honestly, it is sometimes very much exaggerated. Just one instance—we get goods from a lot of firms in the City and are always sending orders for something Newgate St., etc., and we have had goods and answers

little. Those of us who could stand the cold, which was bad, especially as the heat inside was terrific, tried to stay out as much as possible all day, but the daylight was short, and it was a 'Black Hole of Calcutta' inside.

"Our officers and seamen were splendid, and did shifts for we were in a very precarious position for forty-eight hours. There were not enough life boats which could be launched for us all, and three of ours on the deck would have to be floated off as the boat sank, no pleasant prospect.

"There were some very very nice people on board, and some the reverse. It is true that those who are selfish are still, even when shipwrecked, but on the whole every one was good. The officers and men of the little ship were magnificent to us, and when or where they slept we seldom found out. I was in the cabin of a boy of just 21, and turned out his drawers for clothes for those without, cigarettes and chocolate lay in the drawer, and we were urged to take it all. Several of them, including this one, had been in the water trying to get the people from the boat which overturned.

"It was great seeing first the islands north of Scotland and then the lighthouse on the tip of Ireland. We were a long time getting into the harbour, and were then mobbed by reporters.

"We were driven to Glasgow, and after buying some clothes, had a bath and supper in the hotel, and just as I had almost given up hope of getting a sleeper one was turned in, and I was in bed by 9 and didn't get up for twelve hours as the train was late. I rushed across London, and just had three minutes to spare for the train down here."

Shanghai Boy Writes From Prison Camp

Shanghai, Mar. 23.

Another letter has been received in Shanghai from Anthony Peach, Shanghai boy who was taken prisoner by the Germans while flying with the R. A. F. He writes briefly, on a special form, but seems to have no complaints to make about conditions. He obviously wishes he could be back in the fighting, and speaks regretfully of a friend who is still able to take an active part in the war. The letter follows:—

"Received Jill's and Betty's letters last week and one from Bob today. Also just had my first from Leicester. They all seem well. B. tells me she may go to Tientsin, hope so, as I should think two years in the wilds quite enough. B. tells me he now has two boats, lucky man, he also appears keen on flying, waiting to join the 'US' air corps.

"A chap here, Wilner, used to be in the army in Shanghai about 1936, was quite a friend of the twins. I often spend an evening gossiping with him, makes one quite homesick. I heard that Gus Willis was killed about May, I wondered why I was getting no mail from him. I received a clothing parcel containing uniform, etc., but no boots—could you try to send a good strong pair, also a weather-proofed jacket, as at present our exercise is confined to fine days? We have had one or two food parcels since Christmas but no real supply.

"Mail from England is improving slowly though your letters take less time. News when we get it is not too bad though things appear moderately quiet. I guess B. R. is in the thick of it, lucky devil. Though I am afraid there will be many I know not so lucky. You still appear to think you can only write one sheet, that is sheer nonsense."

The Changing Temper Of Britons

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

"Temper has changed considerably in the last eight months," writes a schoolmaster at Trent College, Derbyshire, to a friend in Shanghai. It is this change, from fever-pitch preparations to calm determination, which will make it so much more difficult for Hitler, if and when he eventually decides to attempt an invasion of England. Extracts from the letter follow.

"You can imagine the last four months have caused some changes in our well-set routine. We're really being extraordinarily lucky, for the only bits of trouble here have occurred out of term, but, like everyone else, we look time to find the right solution to problems. In the early stages, we had boys up far too much during 'Alerts,' with the inevitable result that they got very jaded. Then Jim Crow (members of the Staff take on this duty) was created, and now he's the one to get jaded. At first, boys found this getting up at night, getting dressed and going to sleep dressed difficult, but now they need really chivvying out when it is necessary. It is extraordinary how they, with the ordinary population, have adjusted themselves to this new life.

"Temper has changed considerably in the last eight months. Then it looked black, and everyone was keyed up to fever point, to repel an immediate attack. Now that feverish enthusiasm has cooled into a quieter, more determined mood, more dangerous to the enemy. I think this wanton destruction—Coventry, Sheffield, particularly London—has set the final seal on it. I honestly believe that if every house in London were burnt out, it would still make the Huns' task more difficult. I am sure he doesn't understand the moral stiffening these methods are providing. You know yourself that our Midlander is not easily moved. Now, newscasts etc. have only to mention the citizens of any of these towns for Nottingham audiences to clap or cheer. I think there is no doubt that there is worse to come, and that invasion will be attempted before long. Well, it will be a united nation in the army, and God help any fifth columnist who is discovered. Even the gentlemanly Englishman, so often parodied and laughed at, is learning what 'total war' means, and is losing his squeamishness.

hung on as long as possible to keep the business going.

"Wherever one looks there is war or preparations for it. Those responsible will one day reap what they have sown and it will not be a very welcome harvest, to them. One of these delightful people is already reaping his harvest and I believe he lives somewhere near the Mediterranean. In fact I hear he has bought a diving suit to review his fleet."

Sufficient Food

"Our greatest trouble at the moment is shipping losses but like everything else we shall get over that in time. We may have to go short of a few things we normally call necessities but that will not do us any harm. We have really not had any hardships yet. To think that we are starving and clamouring for food and to stop the war is all 'Bunk'. We will settle this business in the right way one day and rid the world of that evil mania.

"I expect this will be my last Xmas as a civilian as I have my medical for the Army. I have been reserved as a Manager for some time and have

SPECIAL ARTICLES

H.M. AIR FORCE AND NAZI'S

By OLIVER STEWART

First-line strength is the strength that can be put into battle at any moment. It is reached by adding up all the aircraft in the operational squadrons which have their crews and equipment, and stand ready to go into the air. But that does not mean that all the aircraft in the operational squadrons must be included. There are also the immediate reserves. They are aircraft which are also ready in all respects, but which are not used by the squadrons except as replacements for aircraft lost in action or by accidents. Between these immediate reserves and the stored reserves the division is a little blurred. But, generally speaking, one may say that the stored reserves consist of complete aircraft on which a certain amount of work would have to be done to fit them to take the air. The work might be nothing more than fitting two or three instruments, but it serves to give some sort of dividing line between immediate and stored reserves. So on the operational side of the air force there are these three divisions. But that does not mean that they include all the aircraft in the force. There are also the enormous numbers of training aeroplanes.

People have said that it is a mistake to talk about first-line strength because it is not a true measure of an air force, but personally I know of no better measure. It is the strength which can go into battle at any given moment, and that is surely the thing that matters. But it will be clear from what I have said that first-line strength, when correctly understood, must be a very small proportion of the total strength, including training aircraft, of an air force. And that, I think, is how we get these big discrepancies in the estimates made by different observers.

The person who says that Germany's air strength is 3,000 aeroplanes is obviously thinking of first-line strength in the narrowest interpretation, whereas the one who says it is 50,000 machines is obviously thinking of total strength. The sort of proportions I would expect would be a total of 30,000 aeroplanes for a first-line strength of about 5,000. For as about 30 or 40 men are needed on the ground for every one in the air, so a good many training and reserve machines are needed for every one first-line machine.

And now for a guess at German air strength. I would not like to try to give a precise figure; but I would say that the total is below 35,000, and that the first-line strength is slightly above 5,000. I think it doubtful if the German first-line strength is above 6,000. One will appreciate that I am basing my guess on very incomplete information. I am going on the strength the Germans deployed in August and September and before that in France. And I am assuming that some German units are held always somewhere within easy reach of the Russian frontier.

There is, of course, always the possibility that the Germans have been holding large forces back; but that possibility is now remote. When the German air force was being shot out of the sky in mid-August and mid-September, it would have called up all the machines it could lay hands on. And in fact the use of some partly obsolete types indicated that the Germans were nearly fully extended during these two months.

Since then the German air force has been able to repair its losses and then build up its air force to a greater strength than before. The economical tactics the Germans have been employing in their attacks on this country during the past few months are an indication that big efforts to build up are going on behind the scenes. They have been hoarding their machines, sending them over only when they are fairly certain they will not be intercepted by our fighters. If German first-line air strength was 5,000 in August it is likely to be rather more than that by April.

But the strength of the Royal Air Force is also increasing rapidly. The Royal Air Force was not eaten into so seriously during those critical months of August and September as was the German air force. It was able to make good its losses from its reserves all the time. Neither in men nor in machines did it dwindle, though its rate of growth was obviously retarded. But the essential point remains true and it is the point that must be kept in mind when considering numerical strength. It is the shape of the two curves showing the strength increase of the German air force and of the Royal Air Force.

Some time before the war began, in the greatest secrecy, the German air force was being built up. The curve showing its increase cannot be yet drawn, for we do not know exactly when the huge enemy production programme swung towards its peak. But we do know it must have been a rapidly rising curve. We also know that at this time the Royal Air Force increase rate was comparatively slow. The curve was going up, but only on a gentle slope. We were merely going through the preliminary stages of vast production. We were planning rather than producing. Germany had planned and was

producing. Now the picture is rather different. Germany's production curve is nearing its peak. She can still squeeze more aircraft out of her factories every month; she can still build more factories—and it is doing so. But the limit is within sight.

With us the production curve is sweeping up. It is nowhere near its peak. Indeed, if you take in United States production we still cannot see where that peak will come. Our delay in getting under way is in one way to our advantage now. Like the athlete in the race we hold something in reserve with which we can put forth a further supreme effort, whereas the enemy has already put forth nearly all his strength.

It was, of course, a frightful gamble. In August and September his air force was much stronger than ours. If we had not held him then all our production-planning would have been useless and he would have overrun us. The same still is true. We must hold the enemy while the factories work up to full pressure here and in the Dominions and in the United States. And although we are a little better off for holding the enemy in the air today than last summer, the improvement is less marked than might appear at first sight for we have further commitments. We have to reinforce our air force in the Middle East and also in Greece. We have to increase the strength of the Fleet Air Arm. We have to augment the Coastal Command in order to allow it to deal with submarines and surface raiders. We have to consider our air strength in the Far East.

I cannot even make general statements about our present air force strength. But I can say that we began the war with a first-line strength of about 3,000 aeroplanes and that our big production programme is now getting into its stride. I can also say that in the matter of trained aircraft crews we are in an even more favourable position than in the matter of aircraft. The Empire training scheme is one of those examples of forward planning which are as rare as they are valuable. We can man all the aircraft that can be produced for us. Germany's immense man-power cannot go farther than ours in the provision of properly-trained pilots and aircraft crews. We call on the men of the Dominions who, in this war as in the war of 1914-18, prove themselves to be exceptionally well adapted to air warfare. They have a sort of genius for it which, I imagine, is something to do with their individualist tendencies.

On the numerical side, then, our position is improving. We are still weaker than the enemy in numbers; but we are gaining on him, and we may expect our rate of gain to increase more and more rapidly with every week that passes. In technical merit we started with marked superiority and we still hold that superiority.

I am not going to predict what the technical position will be next year. Germany has kept her new types very secret. But there is this to be remembered, that technical advances cannot be readily imitated even when the details are known.

I always remember the late Sir Henry Royce telling a lot of newspaper men all the secrets of the racing Rolls-Royce engine just before the last Schneider Trophy race. Air Ministry officials were horrified because they feared the Italians would learn these secrets; but when this point was put to Royce he said that even if the Italians knew every detail of the engine, it would take them three years to build one—and the race was to be flown the next week. That was a good point. We shall see in 1941 the fruits of research and development work that has been going on for a long time. Our engineers and designers have proved themselves once and we rely upon them to prove themselves again.

STRAY NOTES

March 12.—House shortage in the Magpie world is a subject I have often mentioned in my notes, so I must apologize for this summary of previous remarks to explain the point of a very short story. Senior Magpies of two or three years' experience seldom move house: having staked their claim they stick to it until either builders, tree-destroyers, typhoons or fleas drive them out...and even so they move the least possible distance: so the movements of young "birds of the year" are obvious to an experienced eye and are often of especial interest. Young Magpies, still unmated at the end of December, or by the end of February at the latest, are still out in the country competing for brides, grooms and homes...and of all the troubles involved the question of a home is the most important: many of them, born in the Hungjao district, far from the city's toils and moils, are arriving at the fully adult stage to find that the country is not what it was: cottages have gone, trees have been cut down, and there are so few vacant territories (with any tall trees on them) that many must drift into the City to look for better luck. And is it a matter for wonder if some of them, unaccustomed to the sights and sounds of city life, make stupid mistakes? Hence this little scene. A tall apartment house is going up: the contractor has erected a huge scaffolding which accommodates a bucket-lift and a tip for putting materials into the higher stories: all is quiet for the moment, for the bucket-lift has not yet commenced to operate: two young honey-mooners from Hungjao approach this new kind of tree and hop round it appreciatively. "Just the home for us" says she (or he) ... and the two of them start building a nest in a nice quiet corner! I can only stand by and

suggest that perhaps Mr. Barnum was thinking of birds when he made his famous remark.—E.S.W.

March 15.—With birdsong increasing all round us I have varied the old question, "why do birds sing?" and asked myself, "how do birds sing?"...a question which is quite easy to answer with the aid of the obliging Mr. Webster. If you look up the word *Syrinx* you will find two meanings given (1) A wind instrument made of reeds tied together—called also Pandean pipes (2) The lower larynx in birds. To make the matter even clearer Mr. Webster goes on to say: "In birds there are two larynges, an upper or true, but voiceless, larynx in the usual position behind the tongue, and a lower one...which is the true organ of the voice." This lower larynx is, of course, the Pandean Pipe which Mrs. Browning thought of when she described how the Pan took a reed to make the first music:—

"The wind who laughed the great god Pan.
(Laughter while he awoke by the river)
The only way since the gods began,
To make sweet music, they could succeed;
Then dropping his mouth to a hole in the reed,
He blew in power by the river.
Sweet, sweet, sweet, O Pan,
Piercing sweet by the river!"

Just how a bird does the same thing with the *Syrinx* given to him by nature is described by an old American naturalist whose work I have just read: "the adroit fingering of the keys," he says, is done by muscles of the throat and, "it is not so much the bulk or fleshiness of the *syrinx* which indicates musical ability; but the distinctness of the several muscles, and the mode of their insertion, which result in endless combinations of rotating and rocking movements...whereby an infinite modulation of the musical tones becomes possible." It is just as simple as that! So next time you hear a bird sing, please remember he is playing a musical instrument known as the *Syrinx*...which is nothing more nor less than the original Pipes of Pan.—E.S.W.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

March 13.—We notice that the Junipers and Thujas are now in flower. Clouds of pollen rise from these evergreen shrubs when they are shaken and we wonder whether it has any effect on persons susceptible to Hay Fever. The pollen consists of fairly small particles and on a sunny day, even when there is only a slight breeze, it floats about in the atmosphere far away from the trees. Hay Asthma or Fever is said to be due to the inhalation of the pollen of some of the grasses, but pollen from some of our trees and weeds is liable to cause similar symptoms. Junipers and Thujas are not included in the lists of Hay-fever-producing plants that we have consulted: neither is the common Privet; but there are a large number of people who still insist that its pollen is dangerous to health despite repeated assurances to the contrary. A grass that is included in the lists is very common here and although we try to eradicate it from our lawns, there are millions of plants outside our gardens that will shortly be permitted to flower as much as they like. This is the Annual Law Spear grass that we referred to about two weeks ago as "brightening up corners of the lawn with its bright green foliage." The "Bermuda Grass" (*Cynodon dactylon*) is another local grass that is said to be a fever-producing plant: this flowers in May and there is plenty of it in the country districts as well as on some of our lawns. The third local culprit among the grasses is the "Floating Foxtail" (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), this flowers in June. Among the local weeds that may be the cause of much unpleasantness to sufferers from Hay Fever are the common plantain (*Plantago major*), the ground Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), and the Pig Weed (*Chenopodium album*). The first named is generally in flower during May, while the Sorrel does not worry us until July. Pig Weed is a tall-growing Weed bearing leaves that appear whitish: this is in flower in the Autumn. Elm, Poplar, Hornbeam, Walnut and Plane trees and some of the Maples are included in the lists and we are of the opinion that wind-borne pollen from the Plane tree may have caused much of the sneezing that some other plants have been blamed for in the past.—W.J.K.

March 16.—In an "East of the Railway" garden this morning we saw many signs that Spring has really arrived. A large number of Chinese Narcissus and yellow Crocus looked particularly charming along the driveway (particularly amongst the so-called Chinese "grasses" (*Liriope minor*) which thrives under the shade of trees and which does not grow too rank if trimmed every Spring. Some people object to this plant; but it is most useful in the garden for it does thrive in places where other grasses will not grow; if we do not like to see bare places in our gardens, we have to plant it or lay paving stones: these are rather expensive at present and too much "crazy" paving in the garden is not attractive unless we can grow plenty of dwarf plants between the stones and we cannot do that under trees. Banks of violets were to be seen in the garden planted under creeping roses and they are becoming more colourful daily whilst double daisies appeared quite attractive against a background of the fresh foliage of the hardy annuals. There is a fairly large group of the flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*) on a mound close to the house, just to the left of the flower bed. These plants are highly decorative and although they may be termed "temperamental," they generally give a good display if they are planted in a position where they get sufficient sun to ripen their wood during the growing season. Old plants do not like transplanting, however. The Yulan tree (*Magnolia denudata*) was in flower and there were a few groups of that fine combination "Temple of Heaven" and Daffodils to be seen: near the steps leading to the front door were a few polyanthus plants blooming among the

violets while the Cedar in the centre of the carriage turn was protecting charming little crocus blooms with its overhanging branches. Around the "turn" were numerous Camellias in flower, this single red camellia may not produce such beautiful flowers as the double forms, but it is more hardy, and after the shrubs have become established they are more attractive in the garden; there must have been hundreds of blooms on the shrubs we saw. In the vegetable garden we saw preparations being made for the younger generation taking an active interest in gardening. The little chap was very busy lifting plants from here and there and replanting them in his garden while his pet dogs waited patiently on the other side of the fence wondering why they were not permitted to help. We were very pleased to notice on Saturday that the "outside" authorities had begun to take action against the tree hewers in the country districts, they are not all poor people and action is better late than never.—W.J.K.

Mar. 18.—The Magnolias are often described as aristocrats amongst the hardy trees, there are very few that can compete with them: they are really beautiful. There are 19 species native to China, the most conspicuous being probably the one that is producing masses of pure white, lily-like, fragrant flowers at the present time. Not all people like the trees, however, the fragrance is said to be too strong. This may be true; but the tree never looks better than when planted against a background of evergreens and if they are kept away from the house, they are seen to the best advantage. If they are grown too close to windows, their delicious odour may be overpowering. The Yulan (*Magnolia denudata*) or, as it is sometimes called *M. Conspicua* has been cultivated for many centuries and it was used extensively for the embellishment of the garden of the Emperor of China. It figures often in Chinese poetry as a symbol of beauty and candour. The flowers are pure white in colour, and opening as they do on leafless branches so early in the year, they cannot help but attract our attention as we pass along the highways. *Magnolia liliiflora* will shortly be displaying her beauty in our gardens: this species has a shrubby appearance and it produces an abundance of scentless flowers that are white only on the inside of the petals, the outside being purplish. A hybrid between the two is perhaps the most commonly grown Magnolia in England. This may be referred to as a tree as it is intermediate between its parents, it is known to science as *M. Soulangeana*. The flowers of this hybrid are not quite so purplish on the outside as the preceding species, they have a fragrance, or, to be more accurate, many of the flowers are scented; but the fragrance is not so strong as that of the Yulan. The Magnolias are also interesting in view of the fact that all species are natives of Asia and America and that most are found in the same latitude: this isolation indicates that the genus is of great antiquity.—W.J.K.

IN PARENTHESIS

No Bluffing Necessary

"Now that you're a success as a character actor and are going to be married, will you build your house on a bluff?"
"I should say not—her father's paying for it."

Days of Numbers

"What are you waiting for?" asked the telephone girl. "Did you forget the number?"
"Well," replied the young man anxiously, "I'm not sure whether 4670 is my auto licence, social security tag, draft number or the girl's house."

No Time to Read

A detachment of Highlanders arrived in camp and the sentry reported to the sergeant-major: "Excuse me, sir, but the pipers have come."

The R. S. M. looked up from his desk and snorted: "Don't you know there's a war on? I haven't time to read 'em now."—Montreal "Star."

Too Much for His Boss

A new clerk was always late, and always had a different excuse. Arriving an hour late one morning, he was greeted by the boss with: "Well, Brown, what's your story this time?"
"Well, sir," was the reply, "someone turned the mirror on the mantelpiece round to the wall. When I came downstairs this morning I couldn't see myself in the looking-glass, and, naturally, I thought I'd gone to work!"
"You win!" gasped the manager.

Slips of the Press

For Sale—A violin, by a young man in good condition, except for a loose peg in the head.—Wabasha (Minn.). "Herald."

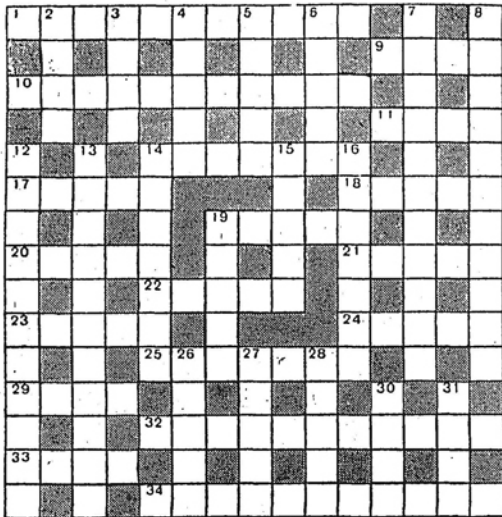
His face was a striking one, and even without his clothes people would have turned to look at him.
—"The Times."

Alice...has been engaged as stewardess and social hostess aboard the S. S. Alexandria, which sails tomorrow. Before leaving port she will have her barnacles scraped.
—"East Coast Shipping Record."

Mr. and Mrs....are the parents of a brand new baby daughter which arrived last Wednesday. We are sorry that we were unable to report the accident in last week's issue, but the news arrived too late to be included.
—"Creston (Ohio) "Journal."

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

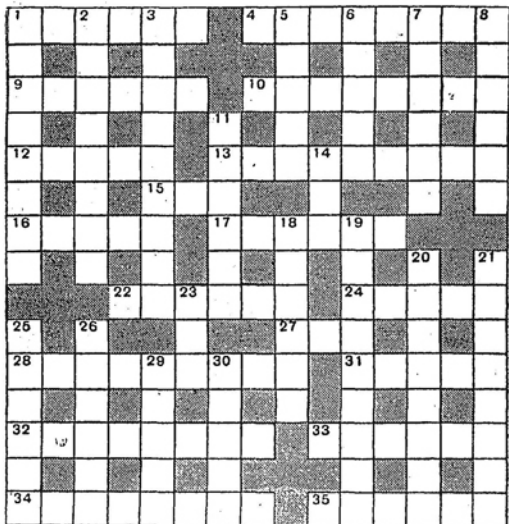


ACROSS

- 1 Suitable tools with which to make lobsters easy to eat (11)
- 9 Part of a car (4)
- 10 Vexatious (11)
- 11 A low value start of 34 across (4)
- 14 Many girls in schools (7)
- 17 Common growth (5)
- 18 River of Wales (5)
- 19 Mediterranean island (5)
- 20 It is strange but no one likes to find oneself in this street (5)
- 21 Card game (5)
- 22 The American gardener need not be dishonest over this bit of work (5)
- 23 The best in the literature of France (5)
- 24 "The blood more stirs to— a lion than to start a hare" ("Henry IV." Pt. 1) (5)
- 25 Rather disturbed, after trumping put a card on the table (7)
- 26 Some 13 down perhaps (4)
- 27 This makes a capital duet (11)
- 28 This ledge is the work of builders of brains (4)
- 34 Part of a boat that suggests communal feeding (11)

DOWN

- 2 This is put down clearly in surgical aid advice (4)
- 3 This Scottish town is also found with a low following in Ireland (4)
- 4 The spirit of Shakespeare (5)
- 5 The thrush in the poets (5)
- 6 The way soldiers march (5)
- 7 Speedy like some military enterprise (11)
- 8 Some articles of clothing; there is no doubt about them (11)
- 12 No, librarians do not use these in which to keep track of their issues (11)
- 13 The sort of cursing no woman would be guilty of apparently (11)
- 14 A horse dish? (7)
- 15 These make this (5)
- 16 He often waits at sea (7)
- 19 Only the farmer is likely to get 38 of these inches in his yard (5)
- 26 Custom of America and the leading part of Germany (5)
- 27 A hard shire? (5)
- 28 Dodge (5)
- 30 Apparently nothing follows a girl in this part of Ireland (4)
- 31 Equipment out of order in 14 down (4)



ACROSS

- 1 Numbers have a use in making what might be part of a law (6)
- 4 A musical whim (8)
- 9 Towns employ or potatoes may be this (8)
- 10 "Sad spoil" (anag.) (8)
- 12 A quiet apparatus (5)
- 13 The sort of colleague to join (9)
- 15 Tree (3)
- 16 Literally last (5)
- 17 Ships are this always, not only on gala occasions (6)
- 22 Part of the Ballad hereafter the Wake sang (6)
- 23 A bright suburb of London (5)
- 27 One can stand in this Loch and yet keep dry (3)
- 28 "Sane fools" (anag.) (9)
- 31 Do this to make 35 across (5)
- 32 Essential to the R.A.F. in two senses (6)
- 33 The statement the butler brought back from the wine-cellar? (6)
- 34 No, this bit of the builder's work does not fit into the lock gates (8)
- 35 Describes where the spider sleeps doubtless (6)

DOWN

- 1 Old shrapnel (8)
- 2 Records of curved homes for bees? (8)
- 3 No, this balance need not be made of three feet of good iron (9)
- 5 Symbolic of control (5)
- 6 Subject (5)
- 7 Who makes us rash? (6)
- 8 Stags fear this after the deers (6)
- 11 Delay by the way (6)
- 14 Tree (3)
- 18 Because there are more than one on the cricket pitch it does not follow that it is not level (6)
- 19 Here you want some other place: except at the end (9)
- 20 A great sacrifice (8)
- 21 Owing (8)
- 22 Bird (3)
- 23 For the material inquire after a mother (6)
- 26 When strikes generally occur (6)
- 29 A King is never called this during his reign (5)
- 30 Fairy-like (5)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOP PUZZLE—ACROSS: 5, Cup-tic; 8, Wordsworth; 9, Abroad; 10, Modern girl; 11, Endear; 12, Settlement; 17, Are; 18, Aside; 20, Cran; 22, Very; 23, Thug; 24, She; 26, Short range; 30, Potent; 31, Repertoire; 32, Virile; 33, Excupulated; 34, Impact. **DOWN:** 1, Morse; 2, Advent; 3, Tying; 4, Cruiser; 5, Chalk; 6, Paradise; 7, In a paddy; 13, Tyro; 14, Ling; 15, Marsh; 16, Never; 18, Avar; 19, Iron; 20, Chromium; 21, Angelica; 25, Hospice; 26, Street; 27, Turtle; 28, Amoral; 29, Garrett.

BOTTOM PUZZLE—ACROSS: 1, Pitfall; 5, Distaff; 9, Pontoon; 10, Stellar; 11, Murderess; 12, Digit; 13, Armed; 15, Inventory; 17, Hold tight; 19, Eaten; 22, Mimic; 23, Policeman; 25, Rattled; 26, Pensive; 27, Modesty; 28, Treason. **DOWN:** 1, Plo erma; 2, Pangram; 3, Atoner; 4, Lingerer; 5, Doses; 6, Step-dance; 7, Allegro; 8, Firstly; 14, Duty calls; 16, Vital spot; 17, Humdrum; 18, Limited; 20, Summons; 21, Ninepin; 23, Paddy; 24, Chase.

From Daily News Ads.

The Shanghai repair and service department of the Westinghouse line moved to new quarters: 621 Szechuen Road.

Mr. Khe-Ling Yui has resigned his seat on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Mr. Tsi-Zung Yao has been duly elected a member.

Mr. G. C. Jorge has voluntarily severed his connection with the Shanghai Brokerage Company. As from March 15, 1941 he has entered into partnership with Mr. K. S. Chow. The new business has been styled Jorge & Chow.

A few vacancies exist at St. Giles British School, Tsingtau, for boarders (boys and girls) for the Summer Term, commencing April 16, 1941. Application both for these vacancies and for Summer School, commencing July 7, 1941, should be made as soon as possible.

The 13th ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. George McBain, 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on April 16, 1941. The transfer books and register of members of the company will be closed from April 9 to 16, 1941, both days inclusive.

The March number of the China Journal contains articles on Chinese Festivals; The Lord of the Apes; Java, the garden of the East; Introduction and development of science in China; Sikong butterflies; Rug making in China. Obtainable at all booksellers and at the China Journal Publishing Co., Ltd., 117 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

The 77th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons, 259 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on April 4, 1941. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 26 to April 4, both days inclusive. Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the secretary not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

The following China Realty Co. 2 per cent. debenture certificates: No. 1820 numbered 11008/11017 and 21792/21801 for Tls. 2,000, and No. 2482 numbered 23864/23873 for Tls. 1,000, registered in the name of Mr. Rudolf Pinks, have been declared lost, and the public is warned against negotiating same. The above certificates have been declared null and void and a new certificate has been issued.

A first-class reliable engineer of mechanical and/or electrical training and education is wanted for immediate employment in the interior of Free China. Single man preferred. Must be of American or Allied nationality. Replies stating full name, nationality, experience and salary desired and containing copies of references should be addressed to Box 2161, NCDN.

Members of the Iranian Residents' Association of China are reminded to renew their registrations for the year 1940 and to advise the association of any change of address. It is pointed out that this registration has no relation with the extension of passports which is attended in Shanghai by the Royal Dutch Consulate General or the renewal of passports which is granted by the Iranian Legation at Tokyo. The Association is willing to afford, free of charge, every facility to the Iranians who wish to renew their passports at Tokyo.

The ports of Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been declared cholera infected by the Shanghai Harbour Master's Office. All vessels arriving therefrom will be governed by the rules laid down in Article 33 of the Harbour Regulations and in Harbour Notification No. 4 of 1938 (i.e. medical inspection at the anchorage outside Woosung) and in Circular Notice to Shipping Companies No. 5 of 1940. Vessels arriving at Shanghai via other Chinese ports within a period of 12 days after departure from infected ports will be subject to the same treatment as vessels arriving from these ports direct. All passengers going ashore at Shanghai and the personnel of vessels should be in possession of inoculation certificates not more than 4 months old. Those who are not in possession of such certificates will be required to be inoculated by the Quarantine Doctor before being permitted to land.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather Conditions
	9 A.M.	Alt'd Thermo	Direction a.m.	(1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Mar. 11	30.30	62.4	SSW	1	45.9	46.0	65.8	33.8	B.
" 15	30.29	63.5	SSW	1	66.7	62.2	70.3	43.5	B.
" 16	30.10	63.1	SE	1	67.6	64.1	70.3	43.1	B.
" 17	30.06	62.8	WNW	3	63.4	62.0	68.2	51.1	O.
" 18	30.00	62.2	SW	2	60.1	55.0	73.0	45.6	B.
" 19	30.03	62.5	SW	3	63.5	59.5	69.8	48.0	B.
" 20	30.02	63.0	SSW	2	62.1	57.7	72.3	45.6	B.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (duil) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1941	Maximum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1941	Minimum Temperature 1940	Rainfall 1941	Rainfall 1940
Mar. 14	42.0F.	42.0F.	63.0F.	73.0F.	NH	NH
" 15	60.0	38.0	60.0	64.0	NH	NH
" 16	53.0	38.0	60.0	46.5	Trace	NH
" 17	55.0	37.0	63.0	48.0	0.15 in.	NH
" 18	50.0	35.0	74.0	47.0	NH	NH
" 19	54.0	42.0	70.0	46.0	NH	NH
" 20	55.0	36.0	77.0	58.0	NH	NH

BIRTHS

CATER.—On March 19, 1941, at the C.I.M. Hospital, Shanghai, to CONSTANCE (née Grove), wife of Dr. D. B. Cater, a daughter.

HALL.—In March 20, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MOLLY (née McMurray), wife of G. S. R. Hall, a son. (Both well.)

KOOKLIN.—On March 25, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kooklin a daughter.

NEWCOMB.—On March 20, 1941, at Laguna Beach, California, to Vera (née Dewsbury), wife of ALAN S. Newcomb, a son.

PALMER.—On March 22, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. PALMER, a daughter.

WALLACE.—On March 20, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Eileen Cameron (née Ritchie), wife of B. K. Wallace, Chinese Maritime Customs, a son, PATRICK RITCHIE.

ENGAGEMENTS

FANTHAM-KOROTT.—The engagement is announced between REGINALD, son of Mr. Henry H. Fantham, Sr., and the late Mrs. Fantham, of Royal Leamington Spa, England, and GALINA, daughter of Mr. J. R. Korott and the late Mrs. S. R. Korott, of Shanghai, (Hongkong and Singapore papers please copy.)

SOUROSHNIKOFF—TIEDEMANN.—The engagement is announced of ANTHONY, eldest son of Mrs. O. O. Suroshnikoff and the late Mr. Suroshnikoff, of Shanghai, to MARY, the eldest daughter of Mrs. L. P. Mouravieff and the late Mr. V. H. Tiedemann, of Shanghai, (Tientsin and Los Angeles papers please copy.)

UNGERER-PEZZINI.—The engagement is announced between PAUL UNGERER, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ungerer, Frankfurt a/M, and LEVYA PEZZINI, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pezzini, Tsingtau.

DEATHS

PISSAREVSKY.—On March 19, 1941, at Hongkong, Mrs. E. PISSAREVSKY, mother of G. J. Pissarevsky.

MCDERMOTT.—On Sunday, March 23, 1941, at The Country Hospital, DENNIS McDermott, aged 59 years, (Yee Tsong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd.) the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. Valeria McDermott.

TAYLOR.—On March 16, 1941, suddenly in England, CLAUDE SINCLAIR, TAYLOR, M.F.E.E., MEM.A.I.E.E., formerly Vice-President and General Manager, Shanghai Power Company, aged 55 years. (By cable.)

THE

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J. W. BARBER, Proprietor

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SHIPPING NEWS

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation, publication of the movements of vessels of several leading shipping lines are not permitted to be published.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Bombay — 29/3 From Karachi — 29/3
London M. — 29/3 Haruna M. — 29/3
From Calcutta
Argun M. — 31/3

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York — 1/4 From Seattle — 23/3 16/4
Sanyo M. — 1/4 Capillo 23/3 21/4
P Coolidge — 8/4 Cwn City 30/3 21/4
Hokuri M. — 10/4 From Honolulu
P Hayes — 10/4 Asama M. 16/3 7/4
Tokai M. — 23/4 From Yokohama
Tokaiwa M. — 1/4
From Los Angeles Hakone M. — 6/4
Asama M. 10/3 7/4 From Nagasaki
Tatuta M. 24/3 28/4 S'hai M. 27/3 28/3

Short Wave News

Shanghai Summer Time

	m.	mc/s.	
1.00 a.m. BBC, London	31.74	9.45	
1.00 "	25.53	11.75	
1.00 "	31.55	9.51	
7.45 "	31.32	9.58	
4.30 p.m. "	19.22	15.14	
5.00 "	25.53	11.75	
7.55 "	18.94	17.81	
7.55 "	19.68	15.26	
7.55 "	19.82	15.14	
8.00 "	16.90	17.79	
10.00 "	25.53	11.75	
10.00 "	via H'Kong	31.49	9.53
10.00 "	via Australia	31.32	9.58
9.45 Manila	31.55	9.57	
9.30 San Sancio	31.02	9.67	
8.45 Australia	31.20	9.61	

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MARKS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

THE

CHINA COASTERS' TIDE BOOK

and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1941

Price \$10

Postage: China 30c.; Hongkong 60c.; abroad \$1.20

An invaluable handbook of reference compiled for those who sail in China and Far Eastern waters.

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